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ADDRESS OF REV. W. L. THORNTON,

BRITISH DELEGATE TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

At the close of the reading of the Address of the British Conference on May 3d, Rev. Mr. Thornton spoke to the General Conference as follows:

Mr. President, Reverend Fathers, Reverend Brethren:—I feel that little can be required of me in dealing with the topics introduced in the document just read by your Secretary; and yet, perhaps, you will allow the living voice to re-echo some of the words to which you have so respectfully listened. I am here to assure you, in the strongest terms, of the undying regard we cherish for the ministers of this church, and for that large and influential part of the flock of God over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers. I am here by instruction, and prompted by the deepest feelings of my heart, to assure you of our sympathy in your griefs, our admiration of your labors, our solemn and earnest prayers that the God of Hosts may command his blessing upon this church, upon all the Christian churches of this land, and upon the country in which you live; that the blessing from above may be upon you, rich, lasting, satisfying.

Your extensive labors as a church we have marked with admiration. Your joy is our joy. Your successes have lighted up in our distant bosoms the sparks of emulation. We have seen you following the tide of emigration towards the lands of the setting sun—following did I say? nay, often forerunning the flood of that emigration. We have met your messengers in South America, in the centre of Europe, in Africa, and in the north of India. We have beheld your messengers shining like lights in the land of darkness. It would be a delight to dwell upon these themes; but I will not thus occupy your time. Your time is "more golden than gold." Weighty questions await your discussion, and whatever might be the fascinations to me of reviewing your course, I must forbear. But I will venture to say this much: we honor this proof of a living Christianity among you. The Missionary cause is not only worthy the noblest energies of the church of Christ, but it is the grand object for which the church exists in the world; and this principle is illustrated by your whole history

In one single sentence, let me say—and I am uttering the sentiment of the British Conference, without an exception—Grace, mercy and peace be with you, in all the spheres you occupy, from Him who was, and is, and is to come, and from the seven-fold Spirit, and from Jesus Christ, our common Lord and Saviour. [Responses of Amen, Amen.]

EARLY METHODIST PREACHERS.

Bishop Morris, and my Reverend friends, we are not unaccustomed to look with joy upon your Educational Institutions. In your undertakings in this department, you have shown yourselves not unworthy sons and disciples of the great man whose name you bear, nor of the memory of the early Methodist preachers, men these whose brows we would bind with chaplets of immortal green. Their names and works will be held in everlasting remembrance. God gave at first to our United Societies some men of high renown—men of refined culture, men of extensive learning and great natural gifts. But many of these great helpers were not called from the quiet of classic shades, but from the avocations of laborious life—many from the mine, many from the loom, many from the plough, and others from the ranks of the common soldier. But they were too meek, too wise, too magnanimous, to decry sound learning. They never designed to send a legion to the battle-field, leaving their artillery behind them. They were mighty in the Scriptures. They had mastered the science of mind. They were versed in the knowledge of human nature. Above all, they had mastered the great argument of experience. They could say, "We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen." They knew the power of saving grace. They had a witness within them that sufficed to satisfy all their wants. Many of them preached little more than the recital of their own religious experience; but wherever they went, the hand of God was with them, and that hand was mighty with them, and, I will add, it is as mighty now as it was then. It has power to awaken—it has power to renew. Christianity is as mighty now upon the banks of the Thames, the Severn, the Hudson, and the Mississippi, as it was on those of the Jordan and the Tiber; when apostles preached and martyrs gave their bodies to be burned.

OUR PRESS.

My dear and honored friends, we rejoice to mark that influence which you have upon the press, and to find that you are maintaining our grand primitive principles. It would ill become me to offer criticism on your publications. I may, perhaps, touch upon the correspondence which comes from our shores. I refer to the English correspondence of some of your papers, and may say one sometimes learns from it things that we did not know before, [laughter and cheers] though affecting our own particular departments. There has been some cause for this hint, but half a word is sufficient.

OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.

True sympathy is not eloquent. That is my plea for the stammering and inadequate expression I shall give to another sentiment. We have not heard of your bereaved families, your scattered churches, your bleeding country, without many tears, without many prayers. What we desire for you is an honorable and abiding peace. What we desire is the extinction of the blot of slavery from the escutcheon of a people called Christians. [Great sensation and cheers.]

I say, we wish for you an honorable peace. I read in the 40th Psalm, "Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth." But if God, the God of peace, makes desolations in the earth, it is not for the sake of the desolations; but for the bringing in of everlasting tranquillity, for it follows immediately. "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth; He breaketh the bow and cutteth the spear in sunder; He burneth the chariot in the fire." I would express my own conviction, and it is the conviction of many of my countrymen, that the Prince of Peace will claim for himself the glory for rescuing and saving your magnificent country. [Great applause.] Bishop Morris, and Reverend Fathers and Brethren, I rejoice to address those whose trust is not in the battle-bow, or in the spear; not in the horsemen or in the chariots, but in the might of the Highest." "The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." Light shall come out of darkness, God shall be glorified, and glory shall dwell in your land. [Cries of Amen.] We know what is the teaching of history. God works in marvelous obscurity. He makes the darkness his pavilion. He once made Babylon "the hammer of the whole earth, and the Assyrian the rod of his anger." The men of the world are a sword, but the hand that wields it is God's. I thank God that you, as a Conference, have undertaken to acknowledge this on next Friday. Surely you will have power with Him to whom the shields of the earth belong. Let me say, as we have been accustomed to say in our country in times of conflict,

"God of battles! all sustaining,
Guard the valiant soldier's head;
Let him, other dread disdaining,
Thee, the God of battles, dread!"

THE WANT OF THE NATION.

My own conviction just now is that we need, more than anything else, the baptism of the Spirit—floods upon the dry ground, not merely the dews or the rills, but floods upon the dry ground. This would do more than all else to settle the question. O, for reviving visitations—for floods on the dry ground! [Responses of Amen, Amen.] There is not an instance in all history in which a nation declined even in material prosperity while religion flourished, and churches grew upon its soil. While you are true to God, he will be true to you. If God be for you, who can be against you? Many may be; but none with honor—none with success—none with impunity.

It is delightful to trace this thought, which runs like a line of light throughout the Bible. The first name given to Christ reminds us that he is the great Pacificator. "The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come." The prophecies announcing peace upon earth I need not repeat; and the song of the angels echoes in our ears, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will to men." We know that the gates of war were closed by Augustus the very year when Christ was born. Rome was at peace when Christ came. Let his religion go everywhere in its spirit and power, and liberty and peace will flourish everywhere. Let the Prince of Peace be acknowledged throughout the earth, and it requires no prophetic glance to declare with confidence that the battle-bow will be broken, and a voice shall be heard above the tumults of the earth, "Be still, and know that I am God." This is the only true victory; for if the Neros and Catalines were chained, still wishing to be at liberty to ravage the world, that would not be a moral triumph. But Christ will speak peace to the people, by extinguishing, in their bosoms, the unhallowed fires whence war is kindled.

BRITISH ANTI-SLAVERY.

I must now refer distinctly to the central point of this complication. In anti-slavery sentiment I will not say we are one with you—may I not say, respectfully, that you are one with us? We do not modify one word we have formerly spoken upon this subject; but there is one word in the address read by your reverend Secretary to which I will just now refer. We hold slavery to be not only depressing, demoralizing, exhausting, to any community; a curse to the men who suffer it, and a greater curse to the men who inflict it; but we hold it to be, in the eyes of yon pure and equal skies, evil, and only evil, and evil continually. [Great applause.] I will not say that our sentiment is unchanged. It is deepened—it is deepening. And if any supernumerary impulse had been needed to stimulate our abhorrence of a system which forbids us to "honor all men," and to "love our neighbor as ourselves," that new impulse has come from a quarter from which it was least expected. I refer to the style of advocacy which has been adopted in behalf of the institution of slavery—as though casual good, wrung from evil, altered the complexion of the evil—as though a mere permission implied a divine sanction—as though the code of morals could be reversed and iniquity hallowed, at the will of those who are bold enough to trace it to the providence of God, or to seek its apology in His holy and blessed word; willing to draw darkness from Eternity's own light—as though a malediction which belongs to the earliest post-diluvial times, and limited in terms to one branch of the family of Ham, and that not the branch to which our ethnology refers the origin of the African tribes, were now to be applied to a vast continent, and in the ages of Christian peace—as though, were it otherwise, were the awful text ever so comprehensive, ever so clear, it could ever be for us to assume to do the work of God, and with one puny, erring hand to hurl His thunderbolts. God rules, and it is enough! The rod of empire can never for a moment be taken from His hands. Be glad, O Earth! and shout for joy, ye morning stars!

My reverend friends—pardon me for calling you friends, for I love you—dear, honored friends, permit me to say one earnest word. The document, which is already indicated by some of these remarks, has been largely circulated in Europe, stitched up in many magazines. I thank God it was not stitched up in any document issuing from the Wesleyan Conference office. That document was not admitted by us. We did not wish to set such fallacies before our children, nor before children of larger growth, for we have some of that description, as I suppose you have.

And, let me add, that our press has always uttered a profound sympathy for the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the land in which you exercise your ministry. And so of all the smaller serials from the City Road office, and of the larger ones which are understood to be semi-official, the *Watchman*, the *Methodist Recorder*, the *London Quarterly Review*. And what else could we do unless we would erase the name of Wesley from our publications? You know his sentiments upon this subject—his words of lightning and thunder—in the letter to Wilberforce, the last he ever wrote. We must have blotted his name from our books if we had entertained any other sentiment than that to which I have referred.

DOCTRINAL PURITY OF THE ENGLISH WESLEYAN CHURCH.

And now, dear brethren, I will say a few words respecting our work in the Old World. I may speak of doctrine, polity, the present state of our churches, our schemes and enterprises, their bearing on sister communities, and the secessions which have occurred among us. I may also glance, if time permits, at the progress of Christianity in Europe and throughout the Old World. I do not wish to boast, but to speak words of gratitude. I must say, that on the great doctrines of Christianity our pulpits give no uncertain sound. Other pulpits there are which deny the inspiration of the Bible, and the divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, and which explain away His sacrificial work. A man may talk in that way once in our pulpits, but he will not do it a second time. [Applause.]

No surge of skepticism, no labor of a destructive historical criticism, no boast of man's power to discover in these days what the greatest of the ancients never conceived—nothing, nothing has driven us from our moorings in the word of God, that Word which liveth and abideth forever. Rationalism, falsely so called, could never have dreamed as it has done in the light of spiritual religion, and its dreams are dispelled by the lamp of Biblical science. We have taught our people that the true order of argument is this: first, to establish the authenticity of the Bible, and then its inspiration. The first battle has been fought and won. The champions of Deism, from Lord Herbert to Paine, have been met and defeated. The great champions of the truth, Leland and Leslie, Lardner and Butler, Paley and Watson, are unanswered. We have been striving to show our young people that the force of objections to the Scriptures is often magnified. We say, why lay again the foundation already so securely fixed? Let objections go for what they are worth; but let them never be held to invalidate the positive proof already in our possession. As to the question of questions, we have taught our people that the Bible is not merely the best of books; but that it is the *one book* of supreme, unchallengeable authority, by which all other books are to be tested and approved. Further that it not only *contains* the word of God, but it *is* God's word; as truly as if no human pen had been employed in its sacred pages; that not only do the inspired authors speak to us in God's name, but rather that He speaks to us by them.

In regard to the great system of Trinitarian doctrine, we claim to be as orthodox as Athanasius, and as evangelical as Augustine; and I am persuaded you also are so. We resolve to preach Christ, to preach him in his divine majesty, in his atoning work, in his dying love. Christ is the all in all of the Christian ministry. His is the name which is above every name. He loved us and died for us—not only for our benefit, but in our stead. We never felt the necessity more than now of affirming man's utter fall, ruin and helplessness, and his need of a Divine Saviour. Still, we proclaim a divine assurance of salvation as the common privilege of believers—light of God's countenance, as set forth in the Old Testament, the testimony of the Spirit in the New. A true faith in the Lord Jesus we know to be a faith which is of the operation of God. We hold further, the doctrines of a full salvation in Christ, and a salvation for all mankind. The doctrine of universal atonement, taught so plainly in the Scriptures, is receiving tribute and homage on all sides, and not least from the aggressive missionary efforts of the age. Some very marked indications have met us in Europe of the value of this free and unfettered preaching; in Italy and in London.

THE CLASS MEETING.

And now a word on the subject of our ecclesiastical polity. We don't believe that that there is any detailed system of church government prescribed in the Bible, though we find there certain leading principles, and with these we think our church complies. I may glance at this point again.

Those means of grace which our fathers valued we value; and pre-eminently the class meeting. It is our prayer that the Methodist Churches may never give up the class meeting. [Exclamations of amen, God forbid!] We believe, Bishop Morris, that the pulpit has not always vindicated the class meeting on the highest grounds; for there are many precepts of the New Testament which can hardly be obeyed without some such arrangement. At least we ask, How can we better exhort and edify one another, or confess our faults one to another, and pray one for another, that we may be healed or bear each other's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ? Class meeting is, to many, the criterion of a high state of spiritual life. God forbid that the class meeting should ever come to be an institution of the past. [Cries of Amen, Amen.] Societies, and our best people, are most noted for their faithful observance of class meetings.

BANDS.

We have not been very earnest in maintaining the Bands. And why? Not because that we think that they have not proved eminently useful to many, not because we magnify the objections to them as being particularly open to abuse, but because of the multiplied activities of the church, and the difficulties of sustaining them all. And our anxiety is to uphold the class meeting, and make it do what the band-meetings were designed to do: to promote holiness among the people, and set the privilege before every believer, not as a branch of esoteric teaching, but as a blessing to be sought by all the pardoned people of God.

PRAYER LEADERS.

In passing, let we say a word respecting another of the means of grace, among the most valuable of our plans, some of us are wont to reckon the old eight o'clock Sabbath evening prayer. Time was when bands of good men hastened from each of our central chapels, at the close of public service, to conduct these meetings in every part of Sheffield, of Leeds, of Manchester, of Hull, and of many other places. The voice of prayer was heard, and songs of praise went up from many parts of our towns and cities, and hundreds were converted to God. And I venture to say, that the revival and effective maintenance of these meetings—at least, on our side of the water—would have a blessed result. The great matter is, we need the baptism of the Holy Ghost. How often have we said, in the language of the Nicene divines, "I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son." How often have we protested that our services without him are clouds without water,—clouds which (as Richard Watson said) may be gay with all the hues of light, but which mock the husbandman as they pass in brilliant career over his parched fields. The clouds we long to see are charged with the vapors of spring, tremble to the impulse of the breeze, and impatient to pour the vital shower on the dry and thirsty earth. We want the Holy Ghost.

BAPTISM OF FIRE.

We want the constant baptism, not merely a fruitful rain here, and sterility there and then; not excitement to-day and miserable coldness to-morrow; but zeal fed from the celestial altar, a fire that will not go out. We want a constant revival, one continual ingathering of souls. Then he that reapeth shall receive wages, and gather fruit to life everlasting. But while we desire a constant baptism of grace, we value the extraordinary effusions also, when God shall send them, and when the living waters cut their own channels. Then all hail to the life-giving floods! May they come on Europe and on America! Awake, awake, O north wind, and blow! thou south wind awake. Then shall the spices of the garden of the Lord flow out, and Zion will be the joy of the earth. Had I the voice of thunder, I would lift it up in affirming that what the church wants more than everything else is the power from on high. (Exclamations of amen.) The glory of the Holy Ghost, the pentecostal flame. Pentecost is not an obsolete word. It does not belong to old history only. The Spirit is coming—the gentle and pacific Dove is even now hovering above this assembly.

MISSIONARY WORK.

I will not dwell on the statistics of our missionary cause, but will pass on to one or two illustrations of a general kind. I am thankful that we have not been tried (as some have been) with long delays. The Church Missionary Society labored for sixteen years before it could point to one native convert, and, in the seventeenth year, it numbered six or seven only. But God did not try us in that furnace. Further: our resources are now ampler than ever before. We have the Bible in 163 languages, representing the vast majority of the human race. It is an impressive sign of the times, that all medical science and all sound learning are to be found in Christian lands. Around Lebanon there are Arab tribes supporting Christian schools. Throughout the Turkish Empire, trade and industry (agriculture alone excepted) are rapidly passing from Mohammedan into Christian hands. The Jewish mind is also trembling toward important change. In Hamburg, Berlin, and other cities of the continent, where the Jews are very numerous, they have ceased to observe with any care the Seventh Day Sabbath. There are at least seventy Jews preaching the Gospel in the Established Church, and some also in the non-conformist bodies. The meeting of a "Universal Israelite Alliance" at Paris, in 1862, was under the presidency of a literary Jew, a man of mark, who declared, "We do not come here to attack Christianity. Christianity is a sister creed, and it comes from the same spring with our own." New language, this, from Hebrew lips.

We have always observed a beautiful proportion between active missionary efforts and the prosperity of our churches at home. These have had more light at home when they have sent the most light abroad. There is among us a deepening conviction of the greatness of the missionary work. All evangelical churches in England are pledged to the missionary work; all, indeed, but those who deny the Godhead and atonement of the Redeemer, and I believe they are wisely abstinent, for their cool abstraction will never convert the soul.

The record of our numbers abroad does not describe the extent of our work. Many native ministers are there, who are not so marked on our stations. One hundred colonial pastors, for example, are found among our brethren in Australia. I may just refer to the jubilee movement. Before I left England, the contributions promised were approaching £170,000 sterling, and this without diminishing local efforts or the ordinary revenue of the Missionary Society. In Manchester, where I attended the anniversary one week before I left England, it was announced that in that district, representing the distressed cotton population, the amount of contributions for the year just closed exceeds that of any former year, and that of the year immediately preceding by £700 sterling.

WESLEYAN AND OTHER CHURCHES.

It is high time to refer to the bearing of British Methodism upon other churches, and of other churches upon ours. I thank God we have never striven to disturb any other communion. There is not an example, from Shetland to the Land's End, in which we have lent our churches as an arena of attack upon any other church. We have never meddled with any other church, save to bless it. I wish I could say as much of some others. We stand in the middle, and those who stand in the middle are liable to be assaulted from both extremes. We stand in the middle between Pelagianism and Predestinarianism, between High Churchism and strenuous dissenters, between formalism and rant. We are in the middle, the safe middle, but we have to pay the tax for it.

High-flying ecclesiastics have said we are nobody, and less than nobody. They boldly assert their uninterrupted succession from the Apostles, and make everything turn on that. Our answer is, if this is so, why is there not a text in the New Testament to sustain you? Why no list of Bishops kept by the early churches; no direction in the sacred page for the consecration of prelates? In a word, why is there no Scriptural, no documentary evidence, and why do you derive only one line from twelve apostles? We have said, "If you belong to Peter, and will allow us to belong to Paul, or to holy John, we are just as well satisfied." (Laughter.) Many earnest dissenters have been quite as willing to put us down. But the best and the greatest of men on both sides have been ready to do us justice. Our trouble has been with great men in a small way. (Laughter.) Perhaps you have none such in these States. Smatterers have charged us with illiteracy; bigots with sectarianism; men eager to rule all except their own spirits have painted us as the worst of tyrants. Some have smiled on us while we were locally of small account, but, wanting magnanimity, have been unable to bear a rival, or calmly to see others outstrip them in the race.

Some again are ready to step into our labors, and rob us of their results. There is abundant evidence, however, all over England, that what the people want is the simple Methodist preaching, and this, though not a few gentlemen have taken pains to disparage us, both in regard to doctrine and discipline. These gods have come down too often from their little Olympus, but always in the likeness of men. (Great laughter and applause.) and often intensely and insignificantly human. In this case, truly, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." When you come near them, you find they have neither superior learning nor logical acumen, nor, in short, any great quality at all to sustain their pretensions.

It has been common in some quarters to charge us with seeking to be a hierarchy, and with the assumption of undue powers in the church; whereas, in our judgment, no church gives its people greater opportunities of doing good and acquiring influence. All our meetings, save those which deal with character of the clergy, are open to the laity. The salaries of the ministers are in their hands. The large revenues from the pew rents of our chapels the Conference cannot touch. Each connectional fund is administered by a mixed committee.

It is true the Conference is, by the poll-deed, a clerical body. To change that instrument, even in the slightest degree, would require parliamentary action. And, in truth, where the Bible is the statute-book, little legislation can be required; while in regard to that little, a check is provided in favor of the people. Any one may freely represent his views to the Supreme Court. Finally, the guards of ministerial discipline are preserved by this arrangement. It appears to us that these would naturally come to be weakened if gentlemen not amenable to examination were admitted to the examining body. In fact, there is a notable instance in which the result has been the entire omission of the inquiry into ministerial character. And now I must refer to some of our numerous secessions; and not with a view to disparage any one, but with a practical aim. For, to borrow a sentence from the greatest speech of the greatest orator of antiquity, "although the time of the events is past, the time to learn from them is always present." First, then, in every case agitation has arisen with one or two individuals; never with the masses of our people. And never in the direction of popular power, strictly understood; but in the direction of an oligarchy, and mainly a lay oligarchy. At one time the assaults came from opposite poles at the same time, from those who wished to go toward the Church of England, and from those who wanted to get to the greatest distance on the other side. But of late all the agitation had gone in one direction; and yet, strange to say, the seceders have always been slow to join one another. We have also observered that they have often come to adopt the very things which at first they had condemned among us. For instance, the use of the title "Reverend," and the introduction of organs into the churches. (The speaker referred especially to a case at Leeds, where the seceders used a church almost immediately provided with an instrument of that kind.) Further, the leaders in these movements seldom prospered in after life. They had been shamefully neglected by the people whom they had misled; and, in some notable cases, the old Wesleyans had found it necessary to give them relief, in order to save them from extreme humiliation. And these secessions had contributed little or nothing to the general cause Christian progress. He would not interpret this; he of would simply mention the facts. He remembered the hint of Jeremy Taylor, about the writing which gleamed on the palace wall in Babylon, that it was a message of vengeance, but written in so dark a character that it needed a prophet for its interpretation.

Again: after each struggle, the parent Methodist Society had put on new strength, and prepared for some new enterprise. Once more, the holy discipline, received from our fathers, has been maintained on side of the line marked by these controversies. In every part of England you will find that men who are lax in their theology, and lax in their conduct, prefer all the seceders from the old Methodist. And this is no new thing, for we have had the honor to be pronounced in the cloisters of the Vatican "the worst of all Protestants." We are hated above all the rest. Yet, while we have been accused of seeking power, the tendency of all our recent legislation has been toward popular privileges; and our wish is only to be able to do our duty, and to bear the sacred burden which our Divine Master has imposed upon us.

PEACE INVOKED.

And now, with thanks for your courtesy in listening so long, I go back to my first point. It is a delightful coincidence to me, and, let me say, a bright and blessed presage, that I meet you in Philadelphia, bringing a message of that amity from which the city draws its beautiful name, *Semper floreat Philadelphia!* Honor and peace to her churches. May the glory of the Lord rest upon you. [Exclamations of Amen. God grant it.] Your triumph is our triumph; and who is afflicted among you, and we bear not? Don't listen to men who say otherwise, bold and noisy though they be. Time was when they spoke words of war. But shall the mother country, dear and venerable, and the illustrious daughter States ever lift up the sword against each other? [Great applause.] Forbid it humanity! Forbid it, sound statesmanship! Forbid it, every glance at the graves and monuments of ancestors! Forbid it, every principle of a divine and most benevolent religion! [Great applause.] What! shall the two peoples, conspicuous to all angels and to all mankind, for the profession of Christianity, conspicuous for Protestantism, conspicuous for Methodism, conspicuous for missionary zeal, and for plans of carrying the bread of life to a famishing world; these two peoples, whose renown has far outrun the flight of the Roman eagle, and the terror of the Arabian scimetar—shall these nations to whom the world is looking for light and liberty and truth—shall these nations go to war with each other? I trust in God, as I answer, No! [Cries of No! No! and great applause.] A thousand times, No! Ten thousand times, No! It shall not be told, as Satan would have it, to the Jew, nor to the roving Arab, nor to the wondering heathen, who waits for the Gospel from us, that we have lifted up the sword against each other. [Continued applause.] Sooner let our right hand forget her cunning and moulder in dishonored dust. Never! never! [Protracted applause.] But I will come nearer home, and ask, Shall the Methodist Churches of these lands be estranged and separated? [Cries of No—never.] I, too, say, Never! Never! Shall we, who are one in religion, in doctrine, in leading principles of discipline, one in the hope of heaven, one in Christ—shall we be separated? Never! The sainted ghosts of Wesley, Coke and Asbury would rebuke us, if we thus abjured their great design. Shall these churches, then, be divided? I answer, No! a thousand times No! ten thousand times, No! We have written upon our banners—*one Lord, one faith, one baptism.*

CONCLUSION.

And surely God is in this place. How dreadful, yet how delightful! If there is one instance above all the rest to which the word of Christ applies, "Where two or three are met together in my name, there am I in the midst," surely this is the instance and the place. (I pause not to remind such an assembly as this of the original reference of the promise.) Jesus is here. The mild, pacific Dove hovers near this assembly. Angels are here! The spirits of the mighty dead are here! I hear a word which breaks from the sepulchre of martyrs and apostles: "As touching brotherly love, ye have no need that I write unto you; for ye yourselves are taught of God to love one another." And the voice of the Spirit answers! The Lover of peace and the Lover of souls will give us His peace.

My dear and reverend brathren, you will send me back, I know, I feel, with a message to my brethren in strains of the sweetest singer of our Israel—strains which have often trembled on your lips and on ours:

"Who of twain hath made us one,
Mountains our unity;
Jesus is the corner-stone,
In whom we all agree.

"Servants of our common Lord,
Sweetly of one heart and mind,
Who can break a three-fold cord,
Or part whom God hath joined?"

"Partakers of the Saviour's grace,
The same in mind and heart,
Nor, joy, nor grief, nor time nor place,
Nor life, nor death can part."

REASONS FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE FROM ARDENT SPIRITS.

Reason 1. Because the use of it does no good, and great harm. It never made a man *stronger*. It contains no nourishment. Our forefathers, for some thousand years, did without it, and were probably stronger than we are. It never made a man *richer*, but has brought many a one to rags and beggary. One vice costs more for its maintenance than two children. It never made a man *happier*. Its moments of bliss are repaid by hours of misery. It never made a man *healthier*. It is no preservative against infection, no safeguard against the weather, and very rarely a *necessary* medicine in the treatment of disease. It never made a man *better*. His drinking companions are not likely to improve him. His temper, his principles, his habits, are no way bettered by its use; but many a man has seared his conscience, quenched the Holy Spirit, and drunk damnation to himself by falling under that curse, no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.

Reason 2. Because total abstinence is required for my own safety. Temperate drinking is the way to make a drunkard. That sot once drank prudently and temperately too. No man is proof against temptation, and no habit is more deceitful in its approach, or more unconquerable when formed. There is no safety but in letting ardent spirits alone entirely. If I am temperate, this will be easy—if it is not, the reason for abstinence is the more urgent.

Reason 3. Because my example shall not be a snare to others. Every man who drinks, contributes to perpetuate the present system of drinking, with all the drunkenness it entails. Let every temperate person entirely abstain, and the temperate would no more fall victims to the vice, those just forming the habit would be rescued, the irrecoverable would soon drink themselves off the stage, and the land be purified from this desolating sin. Who will not join in a measure calculated to effect so glorious an object? Will a man of humanity hesitate? A *Christian* surely cannot.

There are reasons sufficient for entire abstinence from an article which is rarely useful, and never necessary—which is always dangerous, and commonly ruinous.

"The prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself; the simple pass on, and are punished."

THE GUILT OF THE PAGAN.

Strictly speaking, it is not Christianity that sends the race of mankind to hell, but it is ethics. Christ himself says that He came not into the world to condemn the world, but that the world through him might be saved. (John iii: 17.) Men are condemned *already*, previous to redemption, by the law written on their hearts; by their natural convictions of moral truth; by natural religion, whose truths and dictates they have failed to put in practice. Those theorists, therefore, who reject revealed religion, and remand man back to the first principles of ethics and morality, as the only religion that he needs, send him to a tribunal that damns him. "Tell me," says St. Paul, "ye that desire to be under the law, do ye not hear the law? The law is not of faith, but the man that *doeth* them shall live by them." (Gal. iv. 21; iii. 12.) "Circumcision verily profiteth if thou *keep* the law; but if thou be a breaker of the law, thy circumcision is made uncircumcision." (Romans ii. 25.) If man had been true to all the principles and precepts of natural religion, it would, indeed, be religion enough for him. But he has not been thus true. The entire list of vices and sins recited by St. Paul in the first chapter of Romans, is as contrary to natural religion as it is to revealed. And it is precisely because the Pagan world has not obeyed the principles of natural religion, and is under a curse and a bondage therefor, that it is in perishing need of the truths of revealed religion.

Little do those know what they are saying, when they propose to find a salvation for the Pagan in the mere light of natural reason and conscience. What Pagan has ever realized the truths of natural conscience in his inward character and his outward life? What Pagan is there in all the generations that will not be found guilty before the bar of natural religion? What heathen will not need an atonement for his failure to live up even to the light of Nature? Nay, what is the entire sacrificial cultus of heathenism, but a confession that the whole heathen world finds and feels itself to be guilty at the bar of natural reason and conscience? The accusing voice within them wakes their forebodings and fearful looking for of divine judgment, and they endeavor to propitiate the offended Power by their offerings and sacrifices.

It follows, inevitably, from these positions of St. Paul, concerning the guilt of the Pagan, that nothing but revealed religion can save him from an eternity of sin and woe.—*Dr. Shedd.*

WHAT THE BIRDS SAID.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The birds, against the April wind,
Flew northward, singing as they flew;
They sang: "The land we leave behind
Has words for corn-blades, blood for dew."

"O wild birds, flying from the South,
What saw and heard ye, gazing down?"
"We saw the mortar's upturned mouth,
The sickened camp, the blazing town!

"Beneath the bivouac's starry lamps,
We saw your march-worn children die;
In shrouds of moss, in cypress swamps;
We saw your dead uncoffined lie.

"We heard the starving prisoner's sighs;
And saw, from line and trench, your sons
Follow our flight with home-sick eyes
Beyond the battery's smoking guns."

"And heard and saw ye only wrong
And pain," I cried, "O wing-worn flocks?"
"We heard," they sang, "the Freedman's song,
The crash of Slavery's broken locks!

"We saw from new, uprising States
The Treason-nursing mischief spurned,
As, crowding Freedom's ample gates,
The long estranged and lost returned.

"O'er dusky faces, seamed and old,
And hands horn-hard with unpaid toil,
With hope in every rustling fold,
We saw your star-dropt flag uncoil.

"And, struggling up through sounds accursed,
A grateful murmur clomb the air,
A whisper scarcely heard at first,
It filled the listening heavens with prayer.

"And sweet and far, as from a star,
Replied a voice which shall not cease,
Till, drowning all the noise of war,
It sings the blessed songs of peace!"

So to me, in a doubtful day
Of chill and slowly greening spring,
Low stooping from the cloudy grave,
The wild birds sang or seemed to sing.

They vanished in the misty air,
The song went with them in their flight;
But lo! they left the sunset fair,
And in the evening there was light.

ABOUT SHOES.

It appears from history, that the Jews, long before the Christian era, wore shoes made of leather and wood; those of their soldiers were sometimes formed out of brass or iron. The Egyptians wore a kind of shoe made of the papyrus. The Indians, the Chinese, and other nations, wore shoes made of silk, rushes, linen, wood, or the bark of trees, iron, brass, or of gold and silver; and luxury has sometimes covered them with precious stones. The Greeks and Romans wore shoes of leather; the Grecian shoes generally reached to the middle of the leg; the Romans used kinds of shoes, the calceus, which covered the whole foot, something in the shape of our shoes, and the soles, or slipper, which covered only the sole of the foot, and was fastened with leather thongs. The calceus was worn with the toga, when a person went abroad, and slippers were put on during a journey, and at feasts. Black shoes were worn by persons of ordinary rank, and white ones by women. Red shoes were put on by the chief magistrates of Rome on days of ceremony.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Woe to the class or the nation which has no manly physical training! Look at the manners, the morals, the faces of the young men of the shopkeeping classes, if you wish to see the effects of utterly neglecting the physical development of man; of fancying that all the muscular activity he requires under the sun is to be able to stand behind a counter, or sit on a desk without tumbling off. Be sure, that ever since the days of the Persians of old, effeminacy, if not twin sister of cowardice and dishonesty, has always gone hand in hand with them. To that utter neglect of any exercises which call out fortitude, patience, self-dependence and daring, we attribute a great deal of the low sensuality, the conceited vulgarity, the utter want of a high sense of honor, which is increasing just now among the middle classes.

A RESTING PLACE.

John Selden was a most erudite Englishman, possessed much antiquarian, historical, and legal knowledge; was master of many languages, and author of works which have filled Europe with his fame; and was possessor of a library of eight thousand volumes. When he lay dying, he said to Archbishop Usher, "I have surveyed most of the learning that is among the sons of men, and my study is filled with books and manuscripts on various subjects; but at present I cannot recollect any passage out of all my books and papers whereon I can rest my soul, save this from the sacred Scriptures: 'The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world, looking for that blessed hope and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ, who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works.'"

THE WRATH TO COME.

"But when he saw many of the Pharisees and Sadducees come to his baptism he said unto them, O generation of vipers, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"—MATT. iii. 7.

An irreligious young man went to hear Mr. Whitefield, who took the above passage for his text. "Mr. Whitefield," said the young man, "described the Sadducean character; this did not touch me; I thought myself as good a Christian as any man in England. From this he went to that of the Pharisees. He described their exterior decency, but observed that the poison of the viper rankled in their hearts. This rather shook me. At length, in the course of his sermon, he abruptly broke off, paused for a few moments, then burst into a flood of tears, lifted up his hands and eyes and exclaimed, 'O, my hearers! the wrath to come! the wrath to come!' These words sunk deep into my heart, like lead in the waters. I wept, and when the sermon was ended retired alone. For days and weeks I could think of little else. Those awful words would follow me wherever I went, 'The wrath to come! the wrath to come!'" The result was that the young man soon after made a public profession of religion, and in a short time became a very eminent preacher.—*Ladies' Repository.*

THE WORKINGMAN'S FLAG.

In our walks we saw a little shred of a flag flapping over a cabin door. "Ah," we said to a poor old man sunning himself on a log, "do you hoist the flag?"

"Yes," he said, "yes. I've been a good deal about the world in my day, and there's no flag in the world deserves so to be called the *workingman's flag* as the stars and stripes. God bless 'em."

There is many a man whose tongue might govern multitudes if he could only govern his tongue.

An eminent painter was asked what he mixed his colors with to produce so extraordinary an effect? I mix them with brains, sir!" was his answer.

GENERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Reported for Zion's Herald, by Rev. R. M. Manly.

Tenth Day—Friday, May 13.

DEPUTATION TO WASHINGTON.

After devotional exercises and reading the Journals, the first business of the morning was to provide for a deputation of some of the leading men of the church to call on the President of the United States, and tender him in an Address the strongest assurances of the loyalty of our communion. That Address will be published, as soon as presented.

THE CRISIS PASSED.

The Report of the Committee on Slavery, presented this morning, and which it is believed will pass without opposition, seems likely to settle the "conflict of ages," so so far as our church is concerned. Just before the General Conference of 1844, one secession of impatient anti-slavery spirit, who did not know how to wait as well as labor, went off to make for itself a history of bitterness and of failure; and immediately after that Conference the Great Secession in the Church was the prelude, and to a great degree, the cause of the Great Secession in the State which has brought merited ruin upon both. To those who, staying by the old ship, have waged the battle, both for freedom and the church during these twenty years it is a hopeful and happy day. What remains to be done in this body and in the Annual Conferences to give legal effect to the report, we believe will be done at the first opportunity.

REPORT.

The Committee on Slavery respectfully submit the following report:

The long contest on the subject of slavery seems drawing to a close, and no doubtful tokens indicate the will of God, and point unerringly to the destruction of a system so inhuman.

The sufferings to be endured cannot be as great as those we have passed, and the heroism of the hour is adequate to bear the burdens which may be imposed upon us.

Patriotism and piety lead us to the conclusions to which we have arrived, and, aside, from all questions of expediency, impel us to adopt the policy so strongly urged in the Episcopal Adress.

We rejoice that we have from the beginning been foremost among the American churches in the contest against slavery.

Slavery has nothing to commend it to our forbearance; on the other hand, it has inflicted upon us injuries we cannot forget. It has rent the church in twain, and seeks to divide the nation. It has kindled the fires of inextinguishable hatred along an extended border, and brought indescribable distress on our brethren who have labored there. These brethren we not only admire and love, but we pledge ourselves to share with them all that is possible or necessary in the labors of the future.

The question has reached its present status not so much through our efforts in this behalf as through the guidings of the Divine hand, whose power we reverently behold in the grand movements of our times.

The proposed new rule is only an expression of a conviction long entertained by the majority of the church, the utterance of an edict, which conscience dictates, and the teaching of God's word approves.

Abhorence of slavery has increased with the progress of the people in moral and religious knowledge, showing that morality and religion are against the system. The voices of our common humanity protest against its longer existence, and this judgment is God's decision, for nature is true to her author.

Your Committee could not do otherwise than give expression to the truth which more than ever affects the church and the nation, and array the moral forces of Methodism on the side of emancipation.

The great families of Methodism throughout the world will rejoice that we have taken a step which wipes out the imputation of complicity with this evil, and gives us the decided advantage of leading still in the question which has so long perplexed the church.

We feel that no answer is needed to the pleadings of expediency once so powerfully and eloquently urged. The grandeur of an overwhelming moral conviction uttered by the whole nation and church, should not be impaired by answers to logic which the course of events has shown to be fallacious.

So far as we are concerned, then, the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of slavery?" shall be answered by a rule uprooting it, and forbidding it forever. Local difficulties and special cases will adjust themselves, and we shall be untrammeled in our future operations in territory blighted by this departing curse.

Relying on the promise and mercy of God, as far as we can we "proclaim liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Loyalty to the Government lead us to accept emancipation, whenever and wherever the President proclaims it, or the States decree it, and devotion to truth and to God impels us to bring the controversy to an end in the church, by adopting a rule which casuistry cannot distort into a license for slavery.

While reviewing the past, we gratefully acknowledge the goodness of God in guiding us so harmoniously to these conclusions, and with firm trust in him, commit our work to the judgment of the church and of mankind.

We recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. By the delegates of the several Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that we recommend the amendment to the General Rule on Slavery so that it shall read

Slaveholding; buying or selling slaves.

2. That we recommend the suspension of the 4th restrictive rule for the purpose set forth in the foregoing resolution.

3. That the Bishops be requested to submit the foregoing resolutions to the Annual Conferences at their next sessions, and if the requisite number of votes be obtained, to report to the Book Agents, who are hereby instructed to insert the new rule in all subsequent editions of the Discipline.

CANADIAN DEPUTATION.

The representatives of the Wesleyan Church in Canada, Rev. Mr. Carroll and Dr. Nelles made their addresses this morning, and both of them were of unusual merit, rich in thought and elegant in diction. The address of the British delegate, the Rev. Mr. Thornton, though of great length, was not superior in style or valuable suggestion. I present your readers two or three valuable extracts from Mr. Carroll's remarks The first relates to

THE CLASS MEETING.

I say we have preserved the essentials of Methodism, and I need not repeat it to this body, that the essential doctrines of Methodism are still ours uncorrupted.

We believe in the great truth of Methodism, that all men are redeemed; and in the doctrines of the witness of the Spirit, and Scriptural and Methodistical Christian perfection. We also preserve all the essential features of the Methodist Economy, and cherish the peculiar means of grace which distinguish us. Among these we lay particular emphasis upon class meetings, without which we think we cannot preserve the life of Methodism. There was an effort made a few years ago by a very few men—I am glad to say it was by but a few—to do away with the class meeting among us as a test of membership. This effort was made apparently to meet the tastes of the aristocratic, who seemed to feel themselves degraded by class association with those below them in social life; but the effort aroused the conservatism of our church, and the institution of class meetings was preserved to us, and received an infusion of new energy.

I am glad to be able to say, that attendance upon class is with us very general and almost universal. Among a membership of three hundred and fifty in the church of which I am the pastor, I rejoice to say there is not one who does not regularly attend class. We find if we give prominence to this, and preach about it, and make it a subject of pastoral labor, there is no difficulty in maintaining the efficiency of this means of grace.

ITINERANCY.

Another point to which I wish to call attention is that of our itinerancy. We limit the time for which a pastor may serve the same church to three years. There was an effort once made to extend this time to five years, in cases where the Quarterly Conference should desire and ask for his return. But we found it corrupting to both preachers and people. We have always found that unacceptable and inefficient ministers will get moved and moved till they find their level, which they are sure to find in the end. We have an arrangement by which we can locate ministers if they are inefficient, at any time before they have been in the Conference fifteen years, and if they have been a longer time in the Conference, we superannuate them, and pay them their annual claims, which are graduated by the number of years they have labored.

LAY CO-OPERATION.

We as ministers live in the hearts of an affectionate people, whose rights we do not ignore, but who have coordinate legislative power by means of vote in the Quarterly Official Meetings, and who share in our District Meetings and Conference Committees upon all financial questions, and the decision of those mixed Committees is final.

I present more copious extracts from the very scholarly

ADDRESS OF REV. S. S. NELLES, D.D.

Reverend Fathers and Reverend Brethren:—Our mission to you on this occasion, though honorable, is, I trust, neither complicated nor difficult. It is simply, Mr. President, an embassy of love. We come to bear to you the Christian sentiments—the fraternal Methodist greetings of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada. We recognize you as the original source through which the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ was brought to us, according to John Wesley.

Learned and able men have shown that civilization is never spontaneous; that it is always brought from abroad. Whatever may be true in regard to that matter, there can be no doubt that this is the exact truth in reference to Christianity. The gospel finds us; we never find it. And the gospel of the grace of God found us years ago in the wild woods of Canada, through the self-denying labors of the God-honored men sent among us as the heralds of Christ from the Methodist Episcopal Church. This is, I believe, the first General Conference in which a representative from Canada may not look upon the form of one whom we should all regard as the common founder of Canadian Methodism. I refer to Dr. Bangs. We thank you for him to-day; though he has gone to his rest in heaven, his name and his labors are identified with our history, and will go down with it to posterity. What we have that is great and valuable in our institutions may be, in a great measure, traced back to the labors of those great and good men who came to establish Methodism in our country.

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It is an interesting fact, and I believe it is a fact, that the first paper published having any extensive circulation in Canada, was our own Conference organ. The first large bookstore there was our book room. The first university graduate came from the halls of our University, in which, a few days ago, I had the privilege of admitting to their several degrees, in art, law and medicine, some sixty students. The first seminary for girls in Canada was our Upper Canada Academy; as the largest one now in successful operation is the Wesleyan Female College in the city of Hamilton.

Canada has a noble common school system, and distinguished visitors from your country have declared that it is not second to the admirable system of your Northern and Eastern States. That is about the same as saying that it is the best system in the world. For that system Canada is indebted to the experience and skill of a Methodist preacher, Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Education in Upper Canada.

In one respect, perhaps, we are yet deficient. We have no theological school for the training of our candidates for the ministry. I said perhaps, because there is among Methodists a diversity of opinion as to the utility of these schools. But we have not been neglectful of ministerial training. I noticed that last year more than half of those who were admitted to ordination had received a university education. A thorough course of study is laid down for applicants for admission to the ranks of our ministry; and there is a fund raised by collections through our congregations, to render aid to all who may need it in obtaining a college training in the halls of our University. I trust we are thus keeping pace, and more than keeping pace, with the intellectual progress of the country and the age.

Let me add, Mr. President, that I trust we have done what we have without injury to the piety of our people.

* * * * *

We have no fear that we will endanger the purity, the devotion, the power of Methodism, by the increase of the intellectual culture of the people. Whatever dangers it may be exposed to, they will not arise from their progress to knowledge. We recognize no antagonism between the triumphs of reason and the triumphs of revelation. True, an intelligent people may be destitute of the highest form of Christianity; but an ignorant people must be, for it is only by progress in Christian truth that we open up the way for the elevation of the people. We make them Christians, not to leave them in their ignorance, but to bring them out of it. No doubt we need to be reverent and prayerful and to cling to our simplicity in this age: but we need also to promote the intellectual growth of the people.

* * * * *

Let us stand by the old thesis of Locke and Butler, and others—*the reasonableness of Christianity*. True, we need to cherish a reverent and devout spirit in our investigations; to study on knees; to study at the foot of the cross, and to have our learning baptized in the dew of Hermon. But as to knowledge itself, we have no fear. We rather exclaim with Tennyson:

"Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of *reverence* in us dwell,
That mind and soul according well,
May make one music as before."

Brethren, we have not so learned Christ. No doubt it is one of the glories of Methodism that it preaches the gospel to the poor. Methodism may reverently apply to itself the words of the Prophet: "The Spirit of the Lord God is upon me to preach good tidings to the meek, to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound."

The neglected classes, the poor, the ignorant, those upon the outskirts of civilization, have indeed generally been reached and brought into the fold of Christ by the labors of Methodist ministers. But what does that imply? If we have a mission to find the poor, we have no mission to leave them poor; if we have a mission to find the ignorant, we have no mission to leave them ignorant. The very genius of Methodism forbids it. When a man is converted by the grace of God he receives a new impulse, intellectually as well as spiritually.

Spiritual elevation involves all other elevation. When people are converted under our ministry, they become temperate, industrious, prudent and painstaking; they must, then, by natural laws, become wealthy, intelligent and refined; and unless we must turn our backs upon our flocks just when the fruit of our labors begins to appear, we must have a work to do among the higher classes as well as the lower. And we have no fear that our system will prove unequal to the emergency. Methodism will bear the heaviest strain you may put upon her in the great enterprise of Christianizing the world. It can do what any other system can do. It is just as potent to deal with the educated and refined as with the ignorant and poor. There is in it a range and power and a flexibility, a divine instinct of adaptation by which it is able to touch society at every point. The arms of Methodism are wide enough to embrace the world.

We have been reproached by Mr. Buckle, in his History of Civilization, with "intellectual penury." Perhaps we may not have done what some other forms of Christianity have done for the production of men of genius and prodigies of learning, especially such men as Mr. Buckle, who amass more learning than they can digest, so that their knowledge runs rather to wind than to wisdom. Perhaps this may be so. But let us do justice to Methodism. Let us remember its origin, circumstances and history. Methodism has had a rough work to do, and it has done it rapidly and well. It was more important that Mr. Wesley and his coadjutors should rescue England from heathenism than that they should produce works of science and literature. And it was necessary for the pioneers of our church in this land first of all to preach the gospel in the wilderness. They were too much absorbed in the work of saving souls to loiter for dalliance in the halls of science.

But I ask, Mr. President, has any system done more than Methodism to awaken the dormant intellectual energies of the people? Many a man never knew he had a mind till he found it in the Methodist prayer meeting, love feast, or class meeting. It was his conversion to God that first uncovered his gifts and then inspired and applied them. Of ten thousand blessed instances we may say, in the words of Watson: "You have gone down into that mine from which it was supposed no valuable ore or precious stone could be extracted, and have brought up thence the gem of an immortal spirit flashing with the light of intellect and glowing with the hues of Christian graces."

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The deputation of the General Conference of this church, now in session in this city, followed the Canada delegates in the presentation of their addresses. The occasion was one of singular interest.

Eleventh Day—Saturday, May 14.

The report of the Committee on Itinerancy was taken up, so far as it related to

THE PRESIDING ELDER QUESTION.

They reported that they were of the opinion that no change, as yet proposed, can be beneficial to the church. The office appears to be an indispensable part of our system, and it may be that the true and only remedy for whatever of disrepute, in some localities, may have gathered about it, is to increase its efficiency, and thereby convince the church of its value. We, therefore, recommend for adoption the following, viz.:

Resolved, That the good of the church requires the appointment of men of deep piety, of large enterprise, of the best gifts, and of acknowledged efficiency to the office of Presiding Elder, and the special attention of the Bishops is respectfully called to this subject.

A protracted discussion followed, but no decision was reached. Mr. Reid stated that several modes of appointment were before the Committee, but the principal one was to permit the Bishop to nominate, and give the Annual Conference the power of approving or rejecting the nomination.

Revs. Granville Moody, K. P. Jervis and Dr. Trimble, opposed the adoption of the report. They contended for the fallibility of man, Bishops included, and claimed that if the self-confidence and self-respect of the preachers was more consulted, they would be able to add to the knowledge of the Bishops and the efficiency of church action. They claimed to have no objection to the office of Presiding Elder, but want the office and the officer; but as six thousand ministers and their families are annually at the disposal of the Presiding Elders—for they are, to all intents, in the hands of the Presiding Elders, and not of the Bishops—they thought this change was demanded, and will work good in many ways. It will not take the appointment of the Presiding Elder from the Bishop.

Again, if this change is adopted, the Presiding Elder will not feel that his office is so delicate a thing as it now is.

Dr. Griswold sustained the report. He spoke from experience as a Presiding Elder, and gave three reasons why the appointment should be made as it now is:

1. The history of the church shows this. This was once a disturbing question for twelve or sixteen years, but was finally laid, and the advocates of change at that time were afterward glad that change had been resisted.

2. He cited the contaminating influence of political campaigns, and feared that the changes proposed would make the preachers "pipe layers" and politicians.

3. It would affect the purity of the church. He thought

the old plan was needed to guard against the invasion of corrupt doctrines.

R. M. Hatfield made a clear and earnest speech in opposition to the report. "With us," said he, "the power behind the throne is in nine cases out of ten greater than the power upon the throne; and I know men on this floor who say, having served as presiding elders for years, that they almost tremble to think of the power they have had to put men up, or put them down."

At this point a resolution was introduced as a substitute for the report to the following effect:

Resolved, That the Presiding Elders be elected by ballot, without debate, in the Annual Conferences, on the nomination of the presiding Bishop.

Mr. Smart sustained the resolution, saying it had been suggested that, if they were elected, there would be a great deal of electioneering for the position. He did not think there would be more than is now. Those who had been in, and those who had not been in the cabinet, know that there is a great amount of electioneering now. And it makes more feeling and friction as it is than if they were appointed in a more open-handed way. Everybody acquainted with the facts knew there was no force in the argument about electioneering.

The preachers must be supposed to know the men of their own Conference better than the bishops can know them. They know the men, the needs of the work, and the wishes of the laity.

He cited instances in which great mistakes had been made in appointments.

It was moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the ayes and noes were ordered, and it was laid on the table, by a vote of 120 to 76, the absentees being 20.

The following resolution was then offered:

Resolved, To amend by striking out all after the word "resolved," and insert the following:

That Presiding Elders shall be appointed by the Bishops after consultation with a council of one member from each District, elected by their several Districts.

Pending this, the whole subject was laid on the table for the present. It must come up again for final decision.

The subject of a mission secretary for the Pacific coast was introduced, but a vote on the question was not reached at the hour of adjournment.

THE CONFERENCE AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

According to previous arrangement, the Conference repaired, immediately after adjournment, to Independence Hall, in response to the invitation of the city authorities. In this sacred place was born the government under which we live! In this plain room of modest dimensions—not more than forty feet square—and which has been carefully preserved, and not suffered to undergo any change, were matured the councils of the infant State. In that small recess opposite the entrance, where now stands the statue of Washington, sat the President of the Continental Congress. Around this table gathered Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benj. Franklin, Roger Sherman and R. R. Livingston, to deliver the immortal Declaration. "If we pass this Declaration," said John Hancock, "we must all hang together." "Yes," replied Franklin, "or we shall all hang separately." These walls are covered from floor to ceiling with the portraits of the founders and defenders of the nation, civil, military and naval. Penn and Washington and Lafayette, seem to preside in the shadowy assembly. On the left, as we enter, is the pew, taken from a neighboring church, in which Washington used to sit at worship; on the right is the bell, now broken, which on the morning of the 4th of July, 1776, rang in the birthday of the nation, proclaiming Liberty as the birthright of all.

Mayor Henry spoke briefly but very appropriately in the way of welcome. "These memorials around us," said he, "need no help from human utterance to express to us the appropriate feelings of this hour." Bishop Simpson, in behalf of the Conference, replied also briefly. He remarked, that "as he had often entered this hall, during the progress of this war, there had seemed to him to be a sadness of expression on these portraits, but as he came in here this morning there seemed to be a smile playing upon the face of Washington."

At the conclusion of the remarks all voices joined in singing,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow," etc.;

and never was it more appropriately sung, or with finer effect.

Twelfth Day—Monday, May 16.

The session of to-day has not been fruitful in the completion of any item of business. The following matters were up for consideration:

1. An attempt was made to have a list of unfinished business published in the Daily Advocate. Laid on the table.

2. The Committee on German Work reported in favor of the organization of the German charges into three Annual Conferences of about seventy-five preachers each. Laid on the table for future action.

3. A case of appeal was dismissed, as not properly coming before this body.

4. The Committee on a Plan of Trusteeship reported in favor of a corporate body of trustees to take care of any bequests to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Laid on the table for future action.

5. A minority report on Slavery, recommending no essential change in the rule. Laid on the table to come up with the report of the majority.

6. Another persistent attempt was made to secure the appointment of an Assistant Missionary Secretary to reside on the Pacific coast. The delegates from that part of the work do not mean to fail in fidelity to what they understand to be their duty. They are a good deal on the floor. After a "running fire" of words between the disputants, which approached the point of acrimony, the subject was laid on the table to come up immediately after the consideration of the report on Slavery.

SERMON OF REV. W. L. THORNTON.

In fulfillment of the invitation of the Conference, on the second day of the session, the British delegate delivered a sermon before this body at half past 10 o'clock this morning. The church was filled to its utmost capacity before the hour for the service. He chose for his text the 18th verse of the 10th chapter of Luke: "I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven."

I hardly think the full expectations of the auditory were met. With a style of composition of the highest refinement, and the clearest evidence of superior learning, yet the style of elocution is so peculiar as largely to distract attention. Sometimes whole sentences are inaudible to those but a few feet from the speaker. Still it was an impressive discourse, and was listened to with deep interest. We are not able to give even a synopsis, but here is one passage of peculiar interest:

"It is a remarkable fact that the Saviour sends the seventy, two and two, not one alone. Not one, to be found in the dread battle alone, to lie down in despondency, uncheered by the voice of a brother. Indeed, I cannot find in the New Testament one instance in which a church was committed to the charge of one pastor. It may be right, but I cannot find the instance. I speak of the long continuance of one pastor in charge of one congregation. Nor is there a man living, we may say, who is able to minister to the necessities of a large church and congregation for a long succession of years.

My dear and reverend friends, you will be among the first to admit the advantage of a collegiate ministry. I mean a ministry in which one is sustained by another. Your ministry is, indeed, in a high and blessed sense, a united pastorate; and may the blessing of God continue to crown your labors."

THE CONFERENCE AND THE UNION LEAGUE.

In pursuance of an invitation from the Union League of this city, the Conference visited their rooms at 8 o'clock this evening, to partake of their hospitalities, and for the exchange of sentiments. The Union League is an organization of patriotic men, who by mutual counsel and the free expenditure of money, seek to advance the interests of the national cause by raising regiments, relieving the suffering, and diffusing broadcast loyal publications.

We found them occupying the whole of a large building, of three stories, for offices, publication rooms, reading-rooms and refreshment rooms.

The Conference was welcomed by the Vice President of the association. Speeches were made by Rev. Dr. Thomson, Rev. Dr. Foster, Rev. Dr. Eddy and Rev. Mr. Moody.

Dr. Thomson's speech was wholly admirable. He did *not* commit the gross impropriety of spending his time in bragging about Methodism, until every Methodist blushed. He did not rant, he did not run along on the very border of profanity and impiety for the sake of being emphatic. But Dr. Thomson did stir the intellect without offending the taste. He spoke for about twenty minutes, and each minute was to the point—first in the way of compliment to the League and the city of Philadelphia, then upon the solemn national themes that possess all minds, unless impertinently thrust out. The thought was clear, pointed, loyal, and style compact, scholarly, vigorous, earnest.

Following the speeches was an elegant collation—cakes, ice creams and lemonade.

Thirteenth Day—Tuesday, May 17.

BISHOP MORRIS.

For the purpose of furnishing a respite to the arduous labors of the senior Superintendent, the Committee on Episcopacy report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whether Bishop Morris shall continue to travel and perform Episcopal duties during the next quadrennial term, and if so to what extent, shall be left to his judgment and that of his Episcopal colleagues.

Resolved, That our satisfaction with the eminent and highly useful services of our venerated senior Superintendent is recorded with profound gratitude to God, and with fervent prayers that we may long enjoy his presence and counsels, and that his path may "shine more and more unto the perfect day."

On the subject of dividing the whole church into Episcopal Districts, the Committee report that they do not recommend any change. They also recommend the election of but two additional Bishops. The whole report was laid on the table for the present.

CHURCH PAPERS.

It appears that four of our church journals are not self-supporting, viz., the Central Christian Advocate at St. Louis, the California and the Oregon Advocates, and the S. S. Teachers' Journal; yet each of them fills an important sphere, and is doing a work of so much value that it cannot be spared. The Committee on the Book Concern recommend the enlargement of the Central to the size of the Western and Northwestern Advocates, the payment to Dr. Elliott of a sum due him for editorial service, which he had generously relinquished because of the embarrassed condition of that sheet, and also recommend that a sum not exceeding $1000 each per annum, be paid to the California and Oregon Advocates, if necessary, to continue their publication. All the rest of the *Advocate* family are prosperous and paying concerns.

The same Committee also recommend to authorize the establishment of Book Depositories at Detroit and St. Pauls, if, in the judgment of book agents, it can be done without loss. The report lies on the table awaiting action.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Committee on Missions make important propositions concerning the work among Freedmen, as follows:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this General Conference, the Missionary Committee, with the concurrence of the Board of Managers and the Bishops, should make liberal appropriations of missionary money, under such regulations as they may deem prudent and necessary, to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, to establish and sustain missions among the people of color in the Southern States.

Whereas, There are two considerable bodies of colored Methodists in the United States; *and whereas*, there are no essential differences of doctrine or discipline existing between them; *and whereas*, it is greatly desirable for the furtherance of the cause of God that they should be united in a single organization; *and whereas*, as both of these bodies look to this General Conference for guidance and assistance; therefore

Resolved, That the Board of Bishops be and hereby are appointed a Commission to secure, if possible, by friendly and brotherly counsel, a thorough and practical union of the two aforesaid bodies into one effective and harmonious organization.

Resolved, That we recommend the observance of the first evening of each month, on which the regular evening prayer meeting is held, as a concert of prayer for Missions, and that we recommend all our churches to observe "the annual week of prayer for the conversion of the world."

If so delicate a matter can be successfully managed as contributing some of the wisdom and experience of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as well as a generous portion of its funds, to the colored Methodist organizations in this country, it will be one of the most happy and hopeful of missionary enterprises. They have piety and zeal and free access to their kindred, but the enterprise is too great, and their means and experience too small for the successful cultivation of the field without assistance. The report will not be acted on for a few days.

DELEGATES OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA—PARTING REMARKS.

The venerable Bishop Richardson, Rev. T. Gardner and Rev. Mr. Morrison, being about to depart for Canada, made brief parting addresses. The aged Bishop closed by saying:

"Before I leave, I wish to congratulate your church, your connection, on your astonishing success throughout every part of your extended country; and we hope to hear more and more about this wonderful growth. And I wish to congratulate you on the opening returns of peace. I have been a British subject all my life, and expect to die one, and though I was associated in warfare in early life, yet I have always had great respect for your land. I have mourned over the rebellion which has caused so much destruction to human life. As a moralist I deprecate the rebellion, and I hope that God in his providence may bring about peace and restoration to this Union.

"As an individual, I am, of course, admonished that my span of life is nearly done. If there is anything which I love, next to my own soul, it is the cause of God, and to see God raising up efficient ministers in the ranks of the Methodist church, and in all that knowledge that is requisite to keep up with the advancement of the age. And if I never have the privilege of seeing you on earth, I hope we may have the joy of spending a blest eternity together."

Both of the other gentlemen expressed the heartiest sympathy with the church and the national cause. Said Mr. Gardner: "I thought that I had been in some sense acquainted previously with your church and nation; but to be brought in connection with you under the peculiar circumstances which have surrounded your session, and so near the roll of the battle, has given me better opportunities of knowing you. It rejoices my heart that your armies have been triumphant, and that you have the promise of a speedy uprooting of the rebellion, and the re-establishment of the Union upon principles of justice and liberty. I admire the patriotism expressed by this Conference. I admire your Christian activity in every department of your work; and the attention which each one of you has given to the particular work before you."

Mr. Morrison closed with these stirring thoughts, and then shook hands with the Bishop, in parting: "In endeavoring to form a conception of the magnitude of your church, I have been bewildered. A million of membership in a society not one hundred years old! The merchant with a million on deposit is supposed to be doing a good business; and, by industry and prudent management, it is expected that he will increase it. Brethren, you have a large deposit—the grace of God in a million of hearts—the life of Christ, influencing and controlling a million of spirits, morning, noon and evening—prayers ascending from a million hearts. You have a large deposit, and should have a large increase. It is almost bewildering. I can see the figures, but hardly comprehend their import. Here is a power adequate to almost turn the world upside down. But when we think of this power united with other powers of a similar character; when heart joins heart, and spirit unites with spirit; when power comes into contact with power—wonders must be accomplished. We are approaching that day when there shall be nothing that shall hurt nor destroy in all God's holy mountain—

"'When crime shall cease,
And ancient fraud shall fail,
Impartial Justice lift her lofty scale,
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-robed Innocence from heaven descend.'"

FINAL VOTE ON SLAVERY.

At 10 o'clock, the order of the day, the great Slavery question, came up. By the common consent of the majority, there was no discussion on that side of the question, and there was very little on the other. At 11 o'clock the ayes and noes were ordered, and 208 names were recorded *for the perpetual exclusion of buying, selling and holding slaves from the church*, and only 8 names against the measure!

THE CONFERENCE AT THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

This is the fourth in a series of public invitations of which the Conference has accepted. The next is to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. What a rub of a joke if the managers of the Insane Asylum and the Penitentiary should send for us! That might well be taken as a gentle hint to adjourn.

However, the visit this afternoon was one of no little interest and instruction. We found the buildings of the establishment surrounded by a wall of stone masonry some twenty-five feet high, with abundant room for playgrounds, gymnastics and beautiful flower gardens. About the play grounds, in the school-rooms and workshops we found 600 children whom the police court of a Christian city has sent here, not so much for punishment as for education and elevation. Here are 450 white children, of whom about one-third are girls, and in another department, separated by a stone wall, are 150 colored children, of whom as before, about one third are girls. Six hours of light labor—the boys making brushes, match boxes and shoes, the girls sewing and doing the house-work of the whole establishment—and four hours in school, with a daily bath and time for play and worship;—this is better than roaming the streets of a great city in idleness, better far than the drunken and vicious homes from which most of them come. There are ten grades of merit, through which the child of unexceptional deportment can pass in as many months, and then emerge from the institution to try the battle of life again with the world and the devil. It takes them, on an average, however, from twelve to eighteen months to complete their course of discipline satisfactorily.

The white girls were assembled in a public room and sang a variety of patriotic and sacred songs in a very acceptable manner, and listened, in turn, to appropriate remarks by Rev. Dr. Trimble, and Rev. Dr. Wise.

In the colored department the children of both sexes assembled in their chapel and elicited the warmest applause by their finely modulated voices in sweet sacred songs. Their music was of a higher style, and better executed than in the other department. Dr. Hibbard and Rev. Mr. Hatfield addressed them with excellent effect.

Fourteenth Day—Wednesday, May 18.

Dear Reader: While the Secretary is reading the minutes of yesterday, let us record an observation which every body has made many times, that has attended on these sessions. And our caption shall be the following familiar cries:

"CAN'T HEAR"! "LOUDER"! "LOUDER"!!

It is much commented on and greatly wondered at that in a body of men, every one of whom is a public speaker by profession, there should be so much poverty of voice, huskiness of tone, and indistinctness of articulation. Isn't it surprising that a considerable part of those who rise to speak are not well heard, and that before they get through the first sentence, they are arrested by the cries at the head of this paragraph, coming from many lips and from all parts of the house? Here are 200 auditors; but Gough and Beecher, and indeed some members of this General Conference, will talk to 3000 for an hour or more and not a word be lost, and that too without screaming or straining the vocal organs in the least. Each syllable will be as distinct and clearly stamped as the head of the goddess of Liberty in a new coin. True there is some rustle and confusion to hinder easy hearing; but a good voice, properly keyed, will cut through all that as sharply as the electrical light through a fog.

Well, what of it? Why simply this. The voice may be developed as well as the power of the arm, and much more. The weak may become strong, the husky, clear, the harsh, musical. It is not by nature, but by education that man speaks at all. More education will make him speak better; he may speak as well as he pleases. Besides, what does the orator speak for at all unless it is to be heard? If the first few words or sentences are not to be heard, why does he use them? Better put in some motions, and save his breath until he is ready to shoot his syllables plump against every tympanum.

Young men, who expect to be elected to the next General Conference, take heed, and put yourselves in training!

VISITORS AND THE LOBBY.

The interesting questions now under discussion fill the spare room in the body of the house and the galleries with spectators the most of the time. Besides these, many distinguished laymen of the church are here to attend their Convention and to look in upon the Conference; and finally the lobby is well represented, both by ministers and laymen, who are willing to throw a little light on favorite measures.

RESOLUTIONS, REPORTS, ETC.

There is still a heavy tide of resolutions and memorials, beside reports of committees coming in, most of which, however, will require but brief attention. Some of these papers presented this morning, relate to the following subjects: On the use of tobacco; asking that the Liberia Mission be turned over to the African Methodist Episcopal Church; proposing special corresponding agents of the Sabbath School Union to travel and promote its interests; recommending special efforts in behalf of young people; recommending morning preaching at five in summer and at six in winter; proposing a six years' term for Presiding Elders, etc., etc.

EXTENSION OF PASTORAL TERM.

It has become a law. With surprising unanimity, the Conference voted, this morning, 160 affirmative to 48 negative, to so change the Discipline that the preacher may stay *three* years instead of two on the same appointment. And of the 48 in the negative, quite a number voted thus under explicit instruction from their Conferences, but contrary to their own judgments. So that the Conference is more than four to one in favor of the change.

There was but little discussion on the measure on its final passage. Rev. Mr. Wakely was the only one who spoke against the change, and Rev. Mr. Hatfield the only one who spoke for it.

ASSISTANT MISSION SECRETARY.

The subject of an Assistant Secretary to reside on the Pacific Coast was taken up, and discussed at some length, but not to a conclusion. Rev. Mr. Pearne, of Oregon, and Dr. Kingsley, spoke in favor of the additional Secretary. Dr. Kingsley argued from statistics that this increase of force would produce a large increase in the aggregate contributions for missions, and showed it by the history of the last four years, since the appointment of the first assistant. Dr. Eddy opposed the measure.

Fifteenth Day—Thursday, May 19.

THREE ADDITIONAL BISHOPS.

The report of the Committee on Episcopacy, relating to the number of Bishops to be elected, was taken up. J. L. Smith moved to amend by making the number to be elected *three* instead of two, and requiring one of them to reside on the Pacific Coast, and the other two, west of the Alleghany Mountains. Subsequently he withdrew that part relating to the residence of the Bishops. Dr. Curry moved to substitute the word *four* for three. This failed, and by a vote of 106 to 84 the number of additional Bishops was fixed at *three*.

ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States:

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now in session in the city of Philadelphia, representing nearly seven thousand ministers and nearly a million of members, mindful of their duty as Christian citizens, takes the earliest opportunity to express to you the assurance of the loyalty of the church, her earnest devotion to the interests of the country, and her sympathy with you in the great responsibilities of your high position in this trying hour.

With exultation we point to the record of our church as having never been tarnished by disloyalty. She was the first of the churches to express, by a deputation of her most distinguished ministers, the promise of support to the Government in the days of Washington. In her Articles of Religion she has enjoined loyalty as a duty, and ever given to the Government her most decided support.

In this present struggle for the nation's life, many thousands of her members, and a large number of her ministers, have rushed to arms to maintain the cause of God and humanity. They have sealed their devotion to their country with their blood, on every battle-field of this terrible war.

We regard this dreadful scourge now desolating our land, and wasting the nation's life, as the result of a most unnatural, utterly unjustifiable rebellion, involving the crime of treason against the best of human governments, and sin against God. It required our Government to submit to its own dismemberment and destruction, leaving it no alternative but to preserve the national integrity by the use of the national resources. If the Government had failed to use its power to preserve the unity of the nation, and maintain its authority, it would have been justly exposed to the wrath of Heaven, and to the reproach and scorn of the civilized world.

Our earnest and constant prayer is, that this cruel and wicked rebellion may be speedily suppressed; and we pledge you our hearty co-operation in all appropriate means to secure this object.

Loyal and hopeful in national adversity, in prosperity thankful, we most heartily congratulate you on the glorious victories recently gained, and rejoice in the belief that our complete triumph is near.

We believe that our national sorrows and calamities have resulted, in a great degree, from our forgetfulness of God, and oppression of our fellow-men. Chastened by affliction, may the nation humbly repent of her sins, lay aside her haughty pride, honor God in all future legislation and render justice to all who have been wronged.

We honor you for your proclamations of liberty, and rejoice in all the acts of the Government designed to secure freedom to the enslaved.

We trust that when military usages and necessities shall justify interference with established institutions, and the removal of wrongs sanctioned by law, the occasion will be improved, not merely to injure our foes and increase the national resources, but also as an opportunity to recognize our obligations to God, and to honor his law. We pray that the time may speedily come when this shall be a truly republican and free country, in no part of which, either State or Territory, shall slavery be known.

The prayers of millions of Christians, with an earnestness never manifested for rulers before, daily ascend to Heaven, that you may be endued with all wisdom and power. Actuated by the sentiments of the loftiest and purest patriotism, our prayer shall be continually for the preservation of our country undivided, for the triumph of our cause, and for a permanent peace, gained by the sacrifice of no moral principles, but founded on the Word of God, and securing in righteousness, liberty and equal rights to all.

Signed in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1864.

This paper was borne to the President by a deputation consisting of Bishop E. R. Ames, Rev. Joseph Cummings, D.D., Rev. George Peck, D.D., Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., and Rev. Granville Moody.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REPLY.

An autograph copy of the following reply of the President was presented to the Conference:

Gentlemen:—In response to your address, allow me to attest the accuracy of its historical statements, endorse the sentiments it expresses, and thank you, in the nation's name, for the sure promise it gives.

Nobly sustained as the Government has been by all the Churches, I would utter nothing which might in the least appear invidious against any. Yet, without this, it may fairly be said that the Methodist Episcopal Church, not less devoted than the best, is, by its greater numbers, the most important of all. It is no fault in others that the Methodist Church sends more soldiers to the field, more nurses to the hospitals, and more prayers to heaven than any. God bless the Methodist Church; bless all the churches; and blessed be God, who in this our greatest trial giveth us the Churches.

[Signed] A. LINCOLN.

THE LAYMEN IN COUNCIL.

A convention of laymen, representing twenty-one States, and of course most of the Annual Conferences of our church, assembled at St. George's church in this city, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 12 M. This was a mere preliminary meeting for the purpose of organization. Ex-Governor Wright, of Indiana, occupied the chair, and Professor James Strong, of Flushing, N. Y., acted as Secretary. Names of delegates were taken, and a committee appointed to nominate permanent officers.

When the convention met in the evening, Thomas Kneil, Esq., of Westfield, Mass., was made President, and James Strong, Secretary, with a list of twenty-seven Vice Presidents, representing largely the best lay talent of the church from Maine to the Mississippi, and representing also the best business talent of the country. The President, on taking the chair, spoke at some length in favor of lay representation in the General Conference, basing his arguments upon the two grounds of *right* and *expediency*.

An excellent letter from Hon. H. S. Lane, U. S. Senator from Indiana, was read, in which he expresses the desire that the "government of the church should be popularized," and closes with this noble sentiment, "Whether you succeed in this effort or not, *I am for the church.*"

Hon. Mr. Willey, U. S. Senator from the new State of West Virginia, was called out, and in an impromptu speech of three-fourths of an hour not only held the audience, but had their delighted attention. Mr. Headley, of New Jersey, also spoke.

The convention is a large one, and is a very fine-looking body of men, who bear in their physiognomy, as well as in their words and actions, evident marks of the discipline of business—prompt and active in their movements, keen, direct and pointed in their conversation and speeches. The church may reasonably be proud of such sons, and they in turn be proud of the church. They had three sessions yesterday, which we were not able to attend. At the evening session Gov. Wright presented an elaborate written argument, and at its conclusion they adjourned *sine die.*

This morning the business of the Conference was suspended, for a season, to receive a deputation from the convention with an address. This deputation consisted of ten gentlemen, among whom were Gov. Wright of Indiana, Gov. Cannon of Delaware, Mr. Cook of Chicago, Mr. Kneil of Massachusetts, Mr. Walsh of N. Jersey, Mr. Hoyt of Connecticut. These were conducted to the stage and introduced to the presiding Bishop, who in turn introduced them individually to the Conference—the Conference rising in a body to receive them. Their address was then read by their Secretary, Dr. Strong. This document was referred to the Committee on Lay Delegation, and the deputation presenting it were invited to attend the meeting of that Committee in the afternoon, and make such further presentation of their cause as they might see fit. It was a mutually interesting occasion.

SECOND ASSISTANT MISSIONARY SECRETARY.

It is beginning to appear—I had better say it *continues* to appear—that progress is the law of this General Conference. First, it has enacted the New Rule on Slavery; 2d, increased the pastorate to three years; 3d, increased the number of Bishops by three new members; and now has provided for an additional Assistant Missionary Secretary to reside in the West. For this last result, the work is indebted to the speech of Dr. Cobleigh this morning.

Sixteenth Day—Friday, May 20.

ELECTION DAY.

This has been a day of the profoundest concern to the whole church, as well as of absorbing interest here. The election of Bishops, Book Agents, Missionary Secretaries, and editors is to provide the official guiding minds of the church, in whose hands, to a great extent, are its most vital interests. We believe that as usual the great Head of the church has directed in this matter: The following are the elections of to-day:

Bishops—Rev. Davis W. Clark, D.D., Rev. Edward Thomson, D.D., and Rev. Calvin Kingsley, D.D.

Editor of the Quarterly Review—Rev. D. D. Whedon, D.D.

Editor of Sunday School Books and Papers—Rev. D. Wise, D.D.

Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society—Rev. J. P. Durbin, D.D.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society—Rev. W. L. Harris, D.D.

Second Assistant Corresponding Secretary of Missionary Society—Rev. J. M. Trimble, D.D.

Editor of the Christian Apologist—Rev. William Nast, D.D.

Editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate—Rev. T. M. Eddy, D.D.

Editor of the Central Christian Advocate—Rev. B. F. Crary, D.D.

Editor of the Pittsburg Christian Advocate—Rev. S. H. Nesbit, D.D.

Editor of the California Christian Advocate—Rev. E. Thomas.

Book Agent at New York—Rev. Thomas Carlton, D.D.

Assistant Book Agent at New York—Rev. James Porter, D.D.

Book Agent at Cincinnati—Rev. Adam Poe, D.D.

Assistant Book Agent at Cincinnati—Rev. L. Hitchcock, D.D.

Saturday Morning.

FURTHER ELECTIONS.

Editor of the Western Christian Advocate—Rev. John M. Reid, D.D.

Editor Ladies' Repository—Rev. I. W. Wiley, D.D.

Editor Pacific Christian Advocate—Rev. Stephen D. Brown.

The election of Editors of the Advocate and Journal and the Northern Christian Advocate, is postponed until Tuesday next, at 10 o'clook, A. M.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

THE TENTH.—The tenth donation of a soldier has just been received, who acknowledges the divine protection extended to him from the beginning of the war through many battles up to this time. He has a wife and three children at home that have been given into the keeping of the Lord, and this good soldier seems to be persuaded that both himself and those he loves will be kept of the Lord. God grant it!

BULGARIA.—Rev. F. W. Flocken writes from Tultcha, Bulgaria, under date of April 1:

"During the quarter, for which I now report, my missionary labors have been uninterrupted and performed as usual. The grace of God manifested at the beginning of the year in one of these colonies, as stated in my last report, has inspired a few brethren there with new zeal and an earnest longing for the conversion of souls in that colony. They commenced to meet oftener and to pray more, which effort was not in vain; for at my last visit on Thursday and Good Friday I found, as I had heard in advance, a wonderful work of grace in progress. About twenty families have made up their mind to serve the Lord and work out their souls' salvation. When I arrived there I found ample opportunity to rejoice with them that do rejoice, and weep with them that weep. During my two days' stay we had an almost uninterrupted meeting for preaching, prayers, and exhortations, in which the brethren became enlightened and encouraged; some of the mourners found peace, and sinners were awakened."

THE RIOT IN CHINA.—Rev. C. R. Martin, who was one of the principal sufferers, gives the following account:

"I came home from the Ming Kang about seven o'clock in the evening. The mob then were pulling down Wolfe's Chapel. Mrs. Martin had heard what the mob were doing, and had sent the coolie after me, fearing something had happened to me. Tea was waiting, but I did not feel like eating. I tried to be composed, and thus quiet Mrs. Martin's fears. I was soon called to the door by some one, I think Easy, and was told that the mob threatened to come and pull down my house. I told my boys not to let Mrs. Martin hear this, and said there was no danger of the mob coming. Mrs. Martin proposed that we have prayers and go to bed. I read a psalm and prayed, but did not dare to manifest that I feared an attack. After prayers word came again that the mob were coming. I went back to the bed room and found Mrs Martin preparing for bed. Both the children were sleeping, unconscious of their father's anxiety. But I must now tell Mrs. Martin of what I feared, and persuaded her to keep up a while longer. She seeing my fears, now began to be afraid, and proceeded to gather up the childen's clothes and put them in a satchel, while I went to the back part of the house and made a hole through the wall leading into the court of a Tamest temple, so that here we might make our exit in case the mob broke into the house. While in the act, I heard the mob coming up the hill, with fearful imprecations and the vilest language on their tongues. The next moment stones and missiles came banging against the veranda blinds in rapid succession. In ten minutes they had broken down the large yard-gate, and rushing into the yard commenced smashing in the glass doors and windows of my house. While the mob were thus making an entrance into my house, I was getting my wife and still sleeping babes out by a secret way, which was no easy work. From the opening I had made in the wall to the ground below was some ten or fifteen feet. The light I had was dim, and there was fear of losing that. How to get down was the question. I first jumped down, then looking about found an old Chinese rickety table. This I placed for one step. Looking further I espied an old form or seat, which I placed on top of the table. I then took the children from their mother's arms one at a time, wrapped up in bed-clothes, and placed them on the ground. I then helped Mrs. Martin down with some difficulty, but safely. I then went and spoke to the priests, who appeared more frightened than myself, and asked if they would show me to a private room with my family and the little clothing I had brought. They readily acceded to my request, and told us we need not fear, as no one would look for us there. Having secreted my own family I next went to look after Mrs. Smith, but found she had already gone to a neighboring Chinese house. All this while I could hear the mob furiously at work in my house. It was yell and smash, and smash and yell. They cried, "find the huang kiangs, expose them, violate them," and such like. After they had been at their work of destruction and plunder for an interval of a half or three quarters of an hour, the back district magistrate came and drove the mob away, but left no one to watch the premises. As soon as the mob had dispersed I took a lantern and went back to my own house, and found all the parlor doors and windows broken to pieces, and everything gone or destroyed, and the same in the dining-room, and many articles gone from the guest-room. Finding quiet again restored, I got my family back again into the sleeping rooms. The children slept on. I was too much overcome with a deep gushing gratitude to God that he had saved all our lives to do anything. The spoiling of my goods I cared not for; if all had gone no matter, so long as life and health were secure. But while my soul was filled with praise I heard noises in the street; it sounded as if the mob was returning again. I told Mrs. Martin I thought they were coming, and we began to make ready to leave the house again. It did not seem possible for me to get my family down that steep again; my strength was gone. I prayed for strength, and resolved to do it. But soon the sounds died away, and we lay down with our clothes on to get a little slumber, but every little sound would alarm afresh, and drive sweet sleep from our eyelids, and so we waited with trembling anxiety till morning should come and we could leave the city.

I have thus briefly written our own experience. When I compare it with what the native Christians suffered at East Street I feel I had better keep silence. Our trials cannot be compared with theirs. These life trials will, I hope, make us better, and prepare us for a more glorious inheritance hereafter."

MR. HAVEN ON LAY REPRESENTATION.

MR. EDITOR:—I am not apt to get excited on any of the great public questions which agitate the body politic or ecclesiastical. The subject of Lay Delegation has not very deeply interestd me at any time, and I have had to confess to a good deal of apathy as the discussion has been going on. Not that I was opposed to the reform. On the contrary, I rather favored it. I had a dull, instinctive conviction of the absurdity of a ruling class in a community of which it is divinely said "All ye are brethren." I could remember no authority in Scripture, no heaven-sanctioned example, and nothing in the essential constitution of the church which favored such a usage; but, on the contrary, much against it. Still, as the laity didn't complain much, as things seemed to be doing very well, as it seemed difficult to modify our existing constitution as to admit this new and important feature, and above all, as I love a quiet life and don't like to have extensive repairs going on in a tenement which I am at the same time occupying, no matter how needful the improvement, I, like many others, have been content to call things "well enough," even though they were not so very well, and so to "let well enough alone." To be sure, if a ballot were to be taken, and I were present, and some one had furnished me a prepared slip inscribed, "For Lay Delegation," I should have put it in the box; but it's doubtful if that would not have been the limit of my exertion in that direction. And what is the experience of one, is doubtless the experience of very many.

But the pamphlet of Rev. G. Haven on the Justice and Expediency of Lay Delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has awakened in me a new interest. The writer of this essay has been known to me by reputation for some time; I have occasionally read some of his lucubrations. That he was a brilliant and able writer, I was well aware; but I had got the impression from some of my friends that he was disposed to write for posterity rather than for antiquity—that he was anxious to get the Millennium under weigh before we had fairly got ready for it. The essay before me puts him in a new light. I confess to a waking up under the reading of it. He goes back to the beginning, and by a clear, plain line of argument, shows what was the intention of the ecclesiastical institution from the first. The precedents are ample, reliable and unmistakable. That government by a clerical class has ever been an innovation, and nowhere so successful and exclusive an innovation as in the Methodist denomination, and that, too, from the fact that it did not originate as a church, but as an inter-ecclesiastical body, are very clearly set forth. The propriety and justice of the measure are demonstrated from a variety of considerations, which I have not space to enumerate, while its benefits are urged with equal cogency. The spirit of the essay is admirable, and we apprehend there will be no criticism on that point. There is evident throughout a loyal disposition which doesn't need labeling, a thorough Christian charity, and an earnest ambition for the welfare and efficiency of the church. But its chief value is that it presents the entire subject in a nutshell, and enables every one that desires to do so, to grasp the whole question in all its bearings. It ought to be read, not more for producing conviction on the right side, than for scattering light on all sides. I trust it will be spread broadcast all through our Israel. SENEX.

LETTER FROM THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY.

MR EDITOR:—Let me note some things that have come under my observation. First, the activity and energy of the churches in Springfield. The work of the Lord has been greatly advanced, and many added to the different churches. The Baptist Churches are overflowing, and report says they are about to build a new church edifice. The Methodist Episcopal Churches are now taking measures to build a new church near the depot, having already, through the munificence of L. H. Taylor and D. Smith, Esqs., secured a lot for the purpose. Old Asbury, too, is not behind, though not yet building a church; yet one great step has been taken, viz., a parsonage has been purchased, and through the kindness of an able and generous brother, it *is paid* for. And now the brethren have put their hands deep into their pockets, and out came the greenbacks, which were soon exchanged for Brussels and three ply carpets, damask covered chairs, chamber bureaus, etc., etc. By these and other indications may we not augur that Asbury chapel, the venerable mother of other churches in this vicinity, is yet to lead her daughters in works worthy of imitation? Springfield District Camp Meeting Committees are also busy. With a far-seeing eye they discovered that something better could be obtained, and that another location was desirable. Therefore they set their faces northward, and went up the valley of the Connecticut about 20 miles from Springfield, and leased a beautiful ground for fifty dollars per year. There springs of pure cold water and variegated foliage unite in an invitation to all true lovers of camp meetings to go thither. We learn that the Committee mean to do their part in making this ground so convenient and beautiful that it shall be second to no other.

In passing, let me say that the same spirit of enterprise is manifest in East Hampton and Holyoke as Springfield. Shall it be the work of the present year to erect churches? two in Springfield, one in East Hampton, and another in Holyoke?

Springfield, May 5. R. H. W.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CHURCHES.

At last we have a model *Church Record;* with title page, general introduction, and prefaces to each of the nine departments; the plan of the book evincing much study—the best Church Record we have ever seen. In addition to the usual departments of *Members, Probationers, Baptisms*, etc., we have departments for *Historical Record, Record of Official Members*, which if properly kept will secure a list of pastors, and the dates of the S. S. Superintendents, Trustees, etc., and a *Pastoral Record* which will secure a list of pastors and the dates of their pastorates; also, an *Appendix* for obituaries, and a necrological list, (which list should be sacredly kept,) and other records which need to be made.

If we could make the change, we would enlarge the space devoted to "Pastoral Record," so as to have room for all the past pastors under that head, and make a separate department entitled Necrology, thus making special provision for a careful chronological record of our deceased members. A brother wished to know how many members had died from his church during the thirty years of its history. The question could only be answered by a week's careful study of superannuated records and conversations with the elderly members.

But we are so pleased with the book, we do not feel like criticising, and hope it will find its way to all our churches. Ah! if we could have had such Record Books twenty-five years back, and filled with care, we should have some material for church history which we now sadly lack. If our Official Boards could only see and examine this book, they would order one at once, and set some careful scribe at work, and soon our records would be in a healthful state.

The book is published in three sizes; the smallest will suffice for most of our churches. Send to J. P. Magee, 5 Cornhill, Boston, and get a copy. GROTIUS.

Seaside, May, 1864.

TO THE SOCIETIES ON SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of removing the camp meeting from Wilbraham, and to secure another ground, etc., would say,

1. After a full and patient examination of the question, and viewing several grounds in different localities, the Committee unanimously voted to remove the meeting from Wilbraham to Hatfield, about four miles above Northampton, on the Connecticut River Railroad.

2. The Committee have taken a lease of said ground for ten years. By all that have seen the ground it is pronounced superior to any we have occupied on the district for camp meeting purposes.

3. We propose to remove from Wilbraham at an early day what belongs to the Camp Meeting Association to Hatfield. We will also remove free of cost, except what it may cost to load what may belong to societies, such as tents, tent frames, stores, etc., etc., providing such societies shall notify Bro. Potter, of Wilbraham, that they desire to have their property removed. Societies will please notify Bro. Potter immediately so that we may remove their effects when we remove what belongs to the Association. Otherwise societies will have to be at the expense of removing their own effects. Will the preachers please call the special attention of their societies to this?

In behalf of the Committee, P. WOOD,
Springfield, May 16. C. BIGELOW.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HANOVER STREET M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL.

The Sabbath School connected with the Hanover Street Methodist Episcopal Church celebrated its regular anniversary on Sunday, May 15th. The exercises consisted of addresses by the Rev. W. F. Mallalieu and S. F. Snow, Esq., interspersed with singing by a choir of children from the school. The addresses were listened to with marked attention, and were replete with anecdote and apt illustration, which served to convey to the minds, and impress upon the hearts of the youth, the importance of seeking Christ while in the enjoyment of youth.

Charles W. Goldthwaite, Esq. is the Superintendent, and under his efficient management the school has rapidly increased in numbers, and is at present in a very flourishing condition. F. Raymond Holway, the Secretary, presented his annual report, from which we extract the following statistics: Whole number of members, 519; officers and teachers, 57; average attendance, 284; missionary money contributed, $133; number of volumes in the library, 1,000; number of conversions during the year, 36.

It will be seen that the number of conversions is very encouraging. This is owing in no small measure to the labors of the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. A. M. Chapman. Under his spiritual guidance most of the above number have joined the church on probation, and quite a number of the congregation have been led to give their hearts to the Saviour.

TRACT COLLECTION, N. E. CONFERENCE.

Last year more than half (87) of the stations failed to take up any tract collection. Forty societies where the collection was taken raised less than five dollars each. Our Tract Society stands ready to furnish to our soldiers and sailors a most excellent quality of reading, in the shape of papers, tracts and books, at a very low rate. But it has been unable to meet the demand from the army and navy simply because the church has not furnished the means. Shall the money be forthcoming? If we are wise for our own interests as a denomination we shall not fail in this respect.

It does not need importunate begging. It will be sufficient to say to any congregation, The society asks a collection in order that it may have means to scatter Methodist publications wherever the brave defenders of our institutions and homes have gone. Then pass the boxes, and send the proceeds to Bro. Magee.

Will each stationed preacher see that this collection is taken on the second Sabbath of June, or as soon after as possible. Per order of N. E. CONF. TRACT SOC.

CORRECTIONS.

On receiving the Minutes, I find a slight mistake in my financial report; I received $348, instead of $248, as reported in the Minutes. A. TURNER.

I find in the Maine Conference Minutes for East Poland charge, no credit for Preachers' Aid Society. I certainly passed to the proper authority $6 40. G. W. BALLOU.

DISPATCH

From the President of the U. S. Christian Commission.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 19.—I arrived here last evening, in company with Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio. We find the Christian Commission thoroughly organized at Belle Plain and this place. At this place alone we have over one hundred and seventy delegates. At all points our delegates are working nobly for the bodies and souls of our brave heroes. Besides nursing in the hospitals, they go and meet the long trains of ambulances coming in from the battle of yesterday, and refresh the men with food and drink. The same work is performed by our delegates at Belle Plain.

Bishop McIlvaine says, "Eye has not seen nor ear heard what the Christian Commission has to do and is doing." I wish the whole church could have been present at the delegates' prayer meeting in the grounds of this deserted mansion last evening, and heard the solemn address of the Bishop and the prayer of a delegate who had heard of his son's death. Stir up the people at home to give us the means. Other battles must soon be fought. GEORGE H. STUART.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SUBLIME HOUR.

The sublimest hour thus far in the session of this General Conference was on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at twelve o'clock, M. The question came up under a motion to adopt the Report from the Committee on Slavery. That report, among other things, proposed a new rule on the subject of Slavery, prohibiting slaveholding in the church in any and all its forms; not only the *buying* and *selling*, but also the *holding* of slaves. This has long been one of the "vexed questions" of the church, around which has been gathered a world of controversy, making not only bitterness and animosity, but the most violent and permanent hostility throughout the whole brotherhood of Methodism. On this, as on a battle-field, conscience and self-interest have engaged in some of the most determined and fearful conflicts of this or any other age.

In every General Conference for the last twenty years, the strife, in some of its forms, has been renewed. In the General Conferences of 1856 and 1860 it was the great question at issue, and entered largely into the election of General Conference officers, distinctly and broadly defining the party lines. The logic of events within the last four years has, with very few exceptions, made the church a unit on the subject of Slavery. It has been, but is not now, in the church an "irrepressible conflict." When this Conference assembled it seemed to be the Providential opportunity to change the "General Rule," so as to make the church in form and constitution, as well as in spirit, uncompromisingly opposed to slavery.

When the report was brought forward, the Conference seemed to be ready for the vote without any discussion. The occasion was too solemn and dignified for speeches. Only two were attempted in favor of the report, except a few explanatory remarks by the Chairman of the Committee; and those speeches were not only unnecessary but entirely out of taste—a blemish rather than a beauty on the doings of the hour. To a few noble brethren living on the "Border," and whose labors were likely to be considerably embarrassed by the action about to be taken, were generously granted the privilege of expressing themselves freely on the subject. They did so in a good spirit; some were ready to vote with the majority; some thought action by the Conference unnecessary—and a few, that it had better be deferred for the next four years. All however were loyal to the church and the country, and heartily opposed to slavery. They were satisfied that the evil would soon die out of itself, if their constituents were not again excited on the subject of Church Legislation. When these brethren had spoken freely, John Lanahan, a Border delegate, moved the previous question, and the vote was taken by yeas 204, and nays 8; 5 absent.

It required a two-thirds vote to carry it in the General Conference. It will require a vote of two-thirds of all the Annual Conferences to make the rule as amended the law of the church. We expected a large vote, more than enough to secure its adoption, but we were happily disappointed in finding so very few in the opposition. We have no doubt as to the final result when submitted to the Annual Conferences. It will pass triumphantly through them all within a year, and become a part of the constitution of the church.

We rejoice and give thanks to God for the privilege of witnessing and taking a part in this hour of glorious triumph. To God alone is the glory and honor due, for had not his voice been heard in the desolations of war, after all that the friends of freedom have done or could do, this triumph would not have been recorded in the proceedings of the General Conference of 1864. Many were forced by circumstances beyond their control to stand, side by side, with those whose convictions of truth and of duty had led them, years ago, to the high moral positions which they now triumphantly occupy. While we cordially and unreproachingly welcome the recent converts to the faith, we heartily thank and congratulate the old veterans in this conflict, now as we trust, brought to a close.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

We were satisfied months ago, from information gathered from all parts of the field, that the term of ministerial service at this Conference would be extended to three years, instead of two as heretofore. This was decided, on the 18th inst., by a vote of 160 to 48, eight only absent and not voting. The majority in its favor was much larger than we anticipated. Our people will not understand by this that any preacher will be appointed to a circuit or station for three years, but only for one year at a time as formerly. He may however be re-appointed to the same work, if judged advisable by the appointing power, the second and also the third year. This does not destroy the itinerancy, for we presume that fewer preachers will be re-appointed the second year than under the old rule. Those who would stay two and three years in a place will find it necessary to study, stir about, and acquit themselves like men. If by their ability, their work, or their success, they make themselves desirable or necessary to the churches, they will be wanted, and kept as long as the rule will allow. We hope it will stimulate all the preachers to do valiantly in their Master's service.

We have no doubt that this arrangement will be beneficial in many cases, perhaps hurtful in some; though we do not see any necessity for its abuse, except the general imperfection of human nature, which is liable to abuse every good thing. The Wesleyans in England and in the Canadas have long been operating under the three years' rule. They find it works well with them; we can see no reason why it should not be equally beneficial among us.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S RESIDENCE.

Most of our readers know that some of the friends of Bishop Simpson in Philadelphia generously presented him a house when he came last winter to dwell in this city. It is a plain, neat, pretty, double house, three stories high, situated in the west part of the city, Mount Vernon Street, between 18th and 19th Streets. There is a green iron fence in front, and two enclosures of ground, smooth, and thickly covered with grass. The furnishing within is tasteful and appropriate. It is a pleasant home for his family, and for himself when his numerous calls and official duties leave to him a few hours for repose.

THE PARTY.

To this residence on the evening of the 16th inst. the Bishops were invited, the delegates from England, Ireland and the Canadas, several of the General Conference officers, editors, and a few other friends with their ladies, sufficient to fill the parlors and to make a very pleasant and interesting company. A season of agreeable social intercourse, in which the distinguished visitors from abroad were introduced to many of the dignitaries of our church, was followed by a collation of refreshments for the physical man—that, you know, is a very great and important man which must not be neglected. It was eminently a Christian social interview, conducted in all its parts with the utmost Christian propriety. The Bishop and his excellent lady, by their kind attention and efforts to make everything pleasant, ministered to the happiness of all, and are justly entitled to the thanks of all who were present. Such a change, from the dull monotony of our daily proceedings and the uninteresting details of great committees, constitutes a kind of oasis—a relief to those who regard it as a punishment to be sent to the General Conference.

ELECTION OF BISHOPS.

Friday, 20th inst.—After the reading of the Journal this morning, the Conference proceeded to elect three Bishops. On the first ballot Dr. Davis W. Clarke received 124 votes, and Dr. Edward Thomson 123; 109 only being necessary to a choice, they were declared duly elected. Dr. Calvin Kingsley on the first ballot received 100 votes, lacking only 9 of an election; on the second ballot he received 114 votes, and was declared duly elected. Dr. J. T. Peck of California, Dr. Foster of N.Y., Dr. Trimble of Ohio, and Rev. S. Y. Monroe of N. J., received each a large vote. Several others received a number of scattering votes, among whom were Drs. Raymond and Cummings, of the New England Conference. After the second ballot, while friends were congratulating Dr. Kingsley on his promotion to the Episcopacy, Dr. Foster, with a bland philosophical smile upon his countenance went across the church to condole with Dr. Peck, his companion in the tribulation of disappointment. On his way back to his seat, Dr. Foster very gracefully and cordially congratulated Dr. Kingsley, the successful candidate, on his election. The promptness and cheerfulness with which this movement was made produced quite a pleasing episode in that part of the Conference.

These eminently worthy ministers now added to the Episcopal Board were all taken from editorial chairs. These vacant chairs will have to be filled, and the best talent in the church is none too good for those high influential and responsible positions.

ELECTION OF EDITORS.

Dr. Wheden of the *Quarterly Review*, Dr. Wise of our Sunday School publications, Dr. Nast of the *German Apologist*, Dr. Nesbit of the *Pittsburg Christian Advocate*, Rev. E. Thomas of the *California Christian Advocate*, were severally re-elected to the same positions by acclamation. In the same manner Dr. B. F. Crary, of Minnesota, was elected editor of the *Central Christian Advocate.* Dr. T. M. Eddy was re-elected to the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* by a large majority over Rev. T. C. Gardner of the Detroit Conference, the only opposing candidate. The other editors will probably be elected to-morrow.

MISSIONARY SECRETARIES.

Dr. Durbin was re-elected Missionary Secretary by acclamation; so was Dr. Harris to the First Assistant Missionary Secretaryship, who is to reside at New York. On the second balloting Dr. Joseph M. Trimble, of Ohio, was elected by a large majority as the Second Assistant Missionary Secretary, who, by vote of the Conference, is to reside in the West.

BOOK AGENTS.

The Book Agents at New York and Cincinnati, by re-election remain as they were before.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

We hope and trust that the time for closing draweth nigh. The elections are nearly over; another day will finish them. Some of the large committees are through with their business; others are nearly ready to report. The most exciting questions are passed, and we can see no reason why the whole business may not be closed up by the last of another week. The most prolific speech-makers have had their day, and received the reward which usually follows as the legitimate fruit of such kind of toil. Those who may desire to slip off quietly without being excused, and go home before the adjournment, will feel embarrassed by the Conference action of to-day, making such censurable, and not entitled to their traveling expenses.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—We are authorized to say that the next session of this Conference will be at Bucksport, June 8th. It is not yet settled who will be the presiding Bishop.

U. S. TEN-FORTY LOAN.—Our readers are referred to two advertisements in this paper of these valuable and popular securities. Though the interest is but 5 per cent., yet the fact of its being payable in gold makes it probably *the best* for investment of any stock that may be had at par value. And beside this question of self-interest, we hold it to be the *duty* of all who are able thus to help sustain the good government under which we live, and the brave soldiers and sailors who are fighting *our* battles.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Received from Mrs. A. H. Pollock $1.00; Mrs. H. B. Bumstead $1.00.

LITERARY NOTICES.

L. Prang & Co. have favored us with a package of lithographic cards, entitled Wood Mosses, part 1, which are indeed very beautiful, as are all their lithographs.

GOOD WORDS for May, has been received by *A. Williams & Co.;* price 25 cts.

THE BOOK OF DAYS.—The last two numbers of this valuable work have been received from *A. Williams & Co.*

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, part 73, has been laid on our table by *A. Williams & Co.* It is very aptly called "A Dictionary of universal knowledge for the people."

THE LADY'S Friend for June is now out.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

[Extended notices will be deferred till the Editor's return.]

The Cripple of Antioch, published by R. Carter & Brothers. For sale by Gould & Lincoln.

The Small House at Allington, Harper & Brothers, publishers. For sale by A. Williams & Co.

The Ferry Boy, a Life of Secretary Chase, by the author of "The First Visit to Washington. Walker, Wise & Co.

Stories of the Patriarchs; stories from the Bible. Walker, Wise & Co.

Spectacles for Young Eyes; Zurich, by Sarah W. Lander. Walker, Wise & Co.

History of the Romans, Vol. IV; Merivale. Published by D. Appleton & Co. For sale by Crosby & Nichols.

Thoughts on Personal Religion; Goulburn. D. Appleton & Co., publishers. Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

First Three Books of Xenophon's Anabasis; Boise. D. Appleton & Co., New York; Crosby & Nichols, Boston.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WEST WATERVILLE, ME.—Rev. T. Hill writes, May 9: "We opened our chapel in February last for extra meetings, and invited Bro. Blood, of Unity charge, to come over and help us. Bros. Hathaway and Waterhouse came in good season and labored with us. Our 'little flock' has been wonderfully baptized from on high, and the result of these weak efforts eternity alone can tell. More than thirty persons at different times have been at our altar for prayers, and many more have been pricked in their hearts. Nine have been baptized; our class and prayer meetings are well attended, and a more reliable 'flock' of workers I never desire to be associated with."

PERSONAL.

Rev. J. W. Dadmun, of the New England Conference, has been appointed a Delegate for the Christian Commission, and has left Roxbury for the camp in Virginia.

Rev. A. C. Godfrey, of the East Maine Conference, has accepted the chaplaincy of the 20th Maine Regiment, 5th corps, Gen. Warren.

General Grant's father lives in Covington, Ky., "the proudest and happiest man in the Union."

Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, whose recent brilliant exploits have formed so important a part of Gen. Grant's movement on Richmond, is a native of the old Bay State, as appears by the official army register. He was appointed a cadet at West Point from Ohio.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, the author, died in Plymouth, N. H., May 19. He was stopping at Plymouth in the course of a journey. Mr. Hawthorne was borne in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804, studied at Bowdoin College, Maine, and graduated in 1825, in the same class with Henry W. Longfellow and Geo. B. Cheever.

Gen. August V. Kautz, the leader of the expedition against the Richmond and Weldon Railroad, is a native of Ohio and a graduate of West Point. He is well and favorably known to our Western soldiers as the man who captured John Morgan.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

From the War.

VIRGINIA.—We have accounts of rain, on the 12th, 13th and 15th inst, and mud delayed operations. An entire day was consumed in moving a train from Belle Plain to Fredericksburg, a distance of 9 miles. While waiting, the two armies have not been idle. Saturday, May 14, General Grant changed his line so that it faced southwest, having somewhat the appearance of a flanking movement. The 9th corps, Gen. Burnside, on the left; then the 5th, Gen. Warren; and the 6th on the right; with the 2d, Gen. Hancock, to be thrown upon any part. The Court House was about half a mile in front of a portion of the 5th and 6th corps. Lee occupied the village; not having abandoned that part of his line, as before reported. Lee strengthened his position, by throwing up new earthworks, in addition to the substantial ones which he erected last year, and reinforcements were sent to his aid. Meade's forces were also occupied in corduroying roads and in other preparations, and large reinforcements were received and put in position from day to day. On the 14th inst., in the afternoon, the enemy made a dash on our left centre and captured a strong position, but the rebels were finally driven back. On the 15th inst. the 3d division of the 6th corps was ordered back from its advanced position on the right. As soon as it retired, the enemy moved forward with the evident intention of occupying the ground. When this movement of the enemy was known, Gen. Birney was ordered back, and he again held his old position after a sharp encounter, in which he lost 145 in killed and wounded. May 18, Hancock made an attack on the enemy's left; the rebels were driven from their rifle pits, and soon forced through a second line and behind a formidable abattis. On examination it was deemed best not to attempt to charge through this barrier, and the attack was abandoned. In the afternoon the enemy attacked our left, but the batteries drove him away. While the attack was in progress in the morning, one of the enemy's shells burst over the group formed by General Burnside and staff, wounding Capt. Hattin in the side, and Major Cutting had his face burned by sulphur from a spherical case shot.

Thursday evening, May 19, the rebels attempted to turn our right, the flanking party belonging to Ewell's corps. They were promptly repulsed by portions of the 2d and 5th corps. About 300 prisoners, besides many killed and wounded, fell into our hands. Our loss was 600 wounded, and 150 killed and missing. Our loss the day before was 1,000. Friday, Secretary Stanton said: "Over 25,000 veteran reinforcements have been forwarded to Gen. Grant. The condition of the army and his contemplated operations are entirely satisfactory. The army is abundantly supplied." One thing noticed is that while, in former campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, Lee has made raids in our rear, cutting communications and capturing supplies, he has not, in this campaign, to this date, performed any of those feats, while our cavalry has cut the rebel communications and destroyed large quantities of supplies. Gen. Meade issued an order commending the conduct of Gen. Tyler's divison and Gen. Kitchen's brigade of heavy artillery, the greater part of whom had never before been under fire. The heavy artillery had been in fortifications, but is now acting as infantry. The 1st Massachusettss and 1st Maine Artillery suffered severely; the latter charged upon the enemy's lines and swept everything before them after a sharp contest.

Friday evening, May 20, General Grant commenced a movement to compel Gen. Lee to evacuate Spottsylvania. Grant moved to the east, or right, of Lee's position and took possession of Guinney's Station of the Virginia Central Railroad; then moved south 10 miles to Milford, and from thence to the south side of the Mattapony River. Lee sent Longstreet's corps south an hour and a half after our 2d corps started, and Ewell's corps followed on Saturday evening. The movement thus far was accomplished without any serious engagement or serious interruption. Secretary Stanton said that the indications were that the rebel army had fallen back south of the North Anna River. So it will be seen that we have cause for continued thanksgiving that our valiant armies are pressing forward under their skillful leaders.

General Sheridan's cavalry left Hoxall's Landing, on James River, May 20.

A letter written in Gen. Butler's army, May 13, says that one object of the attack on Fort Darling was to cover Gen. Kautz's cavalry division in a raid upon the Lynchburg, Danville and other railroads. Gen. Kautz started, May 12, and five days afterward official information was received that he had blown up the iron bridge of the Danville and Richmond Railroad, across the Appomattox; and rebel papers say that he destroyed the road wherever he touched it; where he was then going they did not know.——Gen. Kautz returned to City Point, May 18. In his travels he first destroyed two depots on the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. Marching on the Richmond and Danville road he destroyed four depots, two locomotives and a large number of cars. They then struck the road running east and west, between the Petersburg and Richmond, and Danville and Richmond roads; there they destroyed three stations, a train of cars and a large amount of commissary stores. They then turned south to the capital of Brunswick County, destroying a large amount of corn, tobacco and flour belonging to the Confederate Government. They turned east to the Petersburg and Weldon road and broke it more effectually than in the previous raid. Wherever the expedition destroyed depots it tore up the railroad track for several miles on each side, and it not only destroyed railroad bridges but several on turnpikes.

Monday, the 16th, at daybreak, the rebels assaulted the right of Gen. Butler's line, under cover of a dense fog. Our troops occupied the second line of entrenchments which they had captured from the rebels below Fort Darling. The earthworks commence near James River and continue west 3 or 4 miles. The attack was made on our right, upon Gen. Heckman's brigade of the 18th corps. The brigade was taken by surprise, and the first they knew of the approach of the enemy, the rebels were dashing over the earthworks, turning their flank, and coming upon their rear. The brigade rallied, however, and made a desperate resistance, although outnumbered 5 to 1. Finally they surrendered but soon about 300 of them were rescued by two regiments that came up from the rear. The centre was weakened to strengthen the right, and Gen. Gillmore, on the left, was ordered to fill up the gap. Through misunderstanding he fell back half or three quarters of a mile. In the course of the forenoon the troops moved forward in unwavering order, and took position a few hundred yards from the one held at the commencement of the battle, where they remained until the dead and wounded were cared for, when the order was given to retire, and the army went back to his entrenchments, which extend westward, across the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. Our losses were not so heavy as those of the rebels, our troops being protected by entrenchments. The rebels captured a large portion of Heckman's brigade and 4 pieces of artillery. Our troops brought away 300 prisoners.——May 20, Gen. Butler reported that the enemy were trying to close in upon his forces, but they would hold their ground.

Sunday, May 15, Gen. Sigel's forces had a fight with those of Echols and Imboden under Breckinridge, at Newmarket, Shenandoah County. Gen. Sigel was defeated, with a loss of 600 killed and wounded, 50 prisoners and 5 pieces of artillery. Sigel states that he had 5,000 men in the action, and the rebels 7,000.

A portion of Gen. Sigel's forces, under Gen. Crook, have destroyed a railroad bridge across New River, destroyed several miles of the track, fought and defeated Gens. Sam Jones and A. G. Hunter and defeated them with a rebel loss of over 600 killed and 300 prisoners. Gen. Jenkins fell into our hands mortally wounded. The bridge destroyed is 400 feet long, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, Pulaski County, in the southwestern part of the State. It is reported that Gen. Averill intends to take and hold the whole Valley of the Kanawha River, of which New River is the head waters.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The news from Gen. Sherman is of the most cheering character. The information is principally official. On the 13th he occupied Dalton; on the 16th inst. he passed through Resaca, after fighting the enemy and capturing 1,000 prisoners and 8 cannon, besides the wagon trains previously captured by Stoneman's cavalry; on the 19th he was in Kingston, and the cavalry in Rome, while Hooker and Howard were hammering at Johnston's rear guard, and at night a column had reached Cassville, 7 miles further on. May 20, the cars were running to Kingston, Ga, 80 miles south of Chattanooga. It is supposed that Johnston will not stop till he reaches Atlanta, Ga., 56 miles south of Kingston. The soldiers are in excellent spirits, and the horses are improving on the fresh grass and growing grain.——Gen. Hooker was slightly wounded near Resaca, and Gen. Kilpatrick severely; he has since returned east. Generals Manson and Willich were also seriously wounded. Three rebel Generals are known to have been killed. Seven foundries with their machinery were captured at Rome. On the 22d inst. Gen. Sherman's forces were resting and replenishing their stores.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—May 8, Gen. Banks' army was still at Alexandria, and a dam had been built to float the gunboats over the falls. The rebels had erected batteries below to impede the navigation of Red River. Gen. Canby was at the mouth of the river collecting troops to assist Banks if necessary, and on the 14th he heard through rebel sources that 5 days before, all the gunboats but two had passed below the falls.

Congressional.

SENATE.—Tuesday, the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was passed, with most of the House amendments.

The bill providing for the territorial organization of Montana provides, as it passed the Senate, that citizens might vote without regard to color. The House amended the bill so as to permit none but white citizens to vote. The Senate refused to agree to the amendment, but on Thursday, May 19, it receded from its vote.

Domestic.

BRAVERY.—An officer who accompanied Gen. Sheridan in his raid on Lee's rear, while the armies were near Spottsylvania, gives the following statements:

"This raid might be called Sheridan's fighting march. It was not a ride around the country, but one continuous fight—front, rear and flanks. Probably no more desperate fighting has been seen in the war than that at Meadow's Bridge, and Todd's Tavern. The spirit displayed by the cavalry corps was splendid. The fighting in both these instances, as also at Spottsylvania, on account of the nature of the country, was done dismounted. In each engagement every regiment went in on a run, with a hurrah and a yell, and the increased volleys of musketry told that every man fought like a tiger. General Sheridan, who is from the western army, acknowledged that the western battle-fields had never seen such fighting."

Col. Arguellos, a slave trader, fled from Cuba to New York, where a Spanish officer seized him a few days since, and took him back to Cuba to be tried for his crime, although there is no extradition treaty with Spain. Opposers of the government cite this transaction as an example of the tyrannical usurpation of the administration. The Cuban officials have given up to the United States consul at Matanzas three escaped convicts. These transactions show what will be the fate of slave traders.

The captives taken by Gen. Grant were dressed in uniforms of every style and color; many were bare-footed; many without coats, and some without hats. All had blankets, though many of them were made of pieces of carpet. Their faces are represented to be "stolid, expressionless, gaunt; the very creatures to be driven unresistingly into any wickedness, any vehemence of purposeless passion."

Speaker Colfax used the following words in a note to the New York *Tribune* enclosing $100 for the Christian Commission:

"So unexampled will be the demands on this noble and beneficent organization during the coming weeks, why would it not be judicious and timely to appeal directly to the people at large to send at once, whatever their hearts impel, through their loyal postmasters and publication offices? I say at once, for at such a time as this delay is death to hundreds and thousands of the noblest heroes who ever fought and bled for an imperiled country."

One of the provisions of a law recently passed by Congress will encourage seamen to the faithful performance of duty: "Seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting masters' mates, as they may be best qualified, upon the recommendation of their commanding officers and approval by the flag officer of the department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of $100 and a medal of honor, to be prepared by the Navy Department."

May 16, the New York *World* and the *Journal of Commerce* published a bogus proclamation, with the names of Abraham Lincoln and Wm. H. Seward affixed. The proclamation set apart May 26, as a day of fasting and prayer, in view of "the situation in Virginia, the disaster at Red River, the delay at Charleston, and the general state of the country." It also called for 400,000 men. The offending papers have been arrested, and the parties it is said are to be tried by court martial. The offices of the Independent Telegraph Company, through which the hoax is alleged to have been transmitted, were also seized. The President of the company announces the seizure, in a letter to the New York press, admits the propriety of the action of the government, and expresses the opinion that investigation will manifest the innocence of the company. The seized newspapers say they were victimized.

Joseph Howard, Jr., has since been arrested as the author of the hoax. He is editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, and confesses that he committed the crime to influence the stock market for his own pecuniary advantage.

On the 3d inst., Col. Straight, who was a long time a prisoner in Richmond, was to speak in Brazil, Ind., in favor of enlistments. The Knights of the Golden Circle determined that the meeting should not be held, and when the Colonel arrived he found a company of 150 copperheads on the west side of the town, and a company of 50 on the east. Col. Straight thought it best to attend to the enemy first, and then talk afterward. So he took a small squad of the "Legion" and visited the larger company. He ordered them to disperse, and they dispersed. When he visited the smaller company, the copperhead officer said they would not allow any recruiting in Clay County, and that they had come to stop it. Col. Straight told the crowd to clear the road or he would blow them out. They cleared.

The Richmond *Enquirer* says that in the battle of May 12, Brig. Gen. Perrin was killed; Brig. Gen. Walker, of the Stonewall brigade, and McGovan, wounded; Gens. Ed. Johnson and G. H. Stuart, missing, supposed to have been captured.

Gov. Cony, of Maine, has obtained permission of the War Department to fit up several barracks at Augusta for the accommodation of Maine soldiers wounded in the recent battles in Virginia.

One hundred students of Iowa University have volunteered in the 100 day corps. One of their Professors goes as Captain.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has recently received a very superior lot of black and white oats from Stockholm, Sweden, weighing 45 pounds to the bushel, which will be distributed to the farmers in quart packages, upon application to the Department.

Ice sells for $2 per ton, in New York, this season, owing to the immense crop gathered. Last year the price ranged from $5 to $20 per ton.

If you want to have a man for your friend, never incur the ill will of his wife. Public opinion in a great measure depends on the average prejudices of womankind.

Military and Naval.

Maj. Gen. Foster has been assigned to the command of the Department of the South.

Government has a telegraph line from Washington to Belle Plain, on the Potomac east of Fredericksburg.

Ohio has sent 26 full regiments of the National Guards to the field for 100 days.

One day last week, 15 officers and 100 men, skedaddlers from Gen. Grant's army, were sent from Washington to Belle Plain. The officers were marched in the rear of the men, and some of them were handcuffed together. The cowards are to be tried by court martial.

Gen. Hunter succeeds Gen. Sigel in command of the Department of West Virginia, including the Shenandoah Valley.

Secretary Stanton says there will be a draft, July 1, to keep supplied the numbers of the army.

Foreign.

The Conference for the settlement of the Danish and German difficulties was to hold an adjourned meeting, May 9. It is generally regarded as a hopeless case, as the German powers refuse an armistice unless Denmark raises the blockade, and this she refuses to do. The British are watching the Austrian squadron, and if it attempts to enter the Baltic the British fleet will follow. A majority of the Cabinet are in favor of a war policy, but it is thought that an attempt to enforce that policy will split the Cabinet.

The Great Eastern has been purchased for the French Government, but she will nevertheless carry out the engagement to lay the Atlantic cable.

A telegram was sent from Irtusk, Siberia, May 8, at 8 10 A. M. Two hours afterward it was received at Queenstown, Ireland—distance 6,500 miles. In 10 days it was received in Boston, Mass.

Peruvian dispatches bring the information that in April the Spanish squadron at the Chincha Islands, under Admiral Purzon, captured a Peruvian war vessel there, and seized the guano islands. The Spanish fleet then steered for Callao and attempted to cut out the Peruvian navy, but it took refuge under the guns of the fort. Admiral Purzon then went back to the Chinchas, where he was in possession on the 28th ult. The foreign ministers, and foreigners generally, except the French, have held meetings and pronounced the course of the Spaniards as most arbitrary and unjustifiable. Dispatches on the subject have been sent to Washington by the Peruvian Government. The American residents of Callao and Lima held a public meeting, April 27. They pronounce the seizure "a flagrant act of perfidy, a grievous outrage on the rights and sovereignty of Peru, and a gross violation of international law. They discern in the action of Spain the inception of an attempt to introduce monarchical forms of government in South America, as France has done in Mexico."

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED, to May 21.

J E Baxter 2—M A Barnes. L P Cushman. M Dwight. J Fletcher. W J Hambleton—L Howard—J C Hoyt—P P Harrower—W W Lothrop (all right). P Marble—Mrs Asa Potter. H P Satchwell—J W Sawyer.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from May 14 to 21.

J C Allen—W C Applebee—H B Abbot—K Atkinson 2—G S Alexander—T J Abbott—S Allen—L S Arnold—O W Adams—N W Aspenwall—W H Adams—A P Aikin—B C Blackwood—E B Bradford—W B Bartlett—E S Best—M Bullard—S Beedle—W R Burnham—G W Ballou—E C Bass—J W Bemis—G N Bryant—C W Barnes—C Bigelow—E K Colby—G F Cobb—J S Cummings—A H Clement—J Collins—J B Chapman—A S Cooper—F A Crafts—J Cadwell—S W Coggeshall—B M Couch—B W Chase—M T Cilley—A C Coult—A Church—N C Clifford—E H Cozzens—P B Chase—C Dingman—H G Day—A Durkee—L N Davis—R P Estey—J W Elkins—W Easton—J Esgatt—J English—J Evans—H F Fisk—N Fellows—H F Forrest—W C Furnel—M French—John Gibson—S S Gray—F T George—S V Gerry—N M Granger 2—P Gates—P N Granger 2d—E Hunt—L J Hall—J Hooper 2—A Heath—A B Hitton—J Hall—R W Humphriss—M Hobart—C R Hawley—M S Heath—L Howard—J Harriman—J Hawks Jr—W Hall—E Hibbard—W H Hyde—A C Hardy—W J Holland—L Hill—J Hastings—O H Jasper—S G Kellogg—H Kendall—J D King—G H Kimball—L B Knight—B F Livingston—N M Learned—W G Leonard—I Luce—J Lovejoy—I Lord—I Le Baron—A R Libby—F M Miller 2—F T Morris—A G Miner—H Moulton—J McDonald—H Montgomery—G & C Merriam—W W Marsh—G V Moody—H B Mitchell—J N Marsh—C M Metcalf—P Merrill—W B Mitchell—H V Newell—W E Niles—W J Olmsted—E Pettengill—W J Pomfret—W H Pilsbury—S Perry—L C Powers—G W Paine—L W Prescott—T T Pitman—J A Plumer—S Quimby—S E Quimby—C B Roberts 2—S Roy 2—P Rowell—L Rich—M Ransom—L B Randall—W N Richards—G C Smith—A F Sherman—F W Sawyer—G A Silfversten 2—J S Smith—A M Smith—L Swett—N F Stevens—R G Stewart—J Stone—R S Stubbs 2—W H Strout—R F Stinson—J Seavey—C Stanley—B F Stinson—O Stoddard—R Saunderson—W Stout—J A Sherburne—J Smith—J S Spinney—D W Sawyer—J E C Sawyer—J S Thomas—E B Titus—E A Titus—A Turner—A G Turner—A F Taylor—U H Upton—M L Vose—Z P Vose—C H Vinton—I Whitcher—E Willis—J Wagner—N F Weymouth—H W Worthen—G G Winslow—D E Works.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

The Markets.

[Corrected from the Mass. Ploughman and N. E. Farmer.]

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 543; Sheep and Lambs, 1525; Swine, 1500. Number of Western Cattle, 379; Eastern Cattle, –; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 164. Cattle left over from last week 00.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra $13.00 @ 13.50; first quality $12.00 @ 12.50; second quality 11.00 @ 11.50; third quality, $10.25 @ 10.75 ₱ 100 lbs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Hides—11c per lb. Tallow—10c ₱ lb.

Wool Skins $3.50 @ 4.50; Sheared Sheep Skins 35 @ 50c; Calf Skins, 22 @ 23c.

The supply of Cattle at market is small, and the demand active for all grades. Nearly all the Beeves were sold before noon yesterday, at an advance in prices equal to 50c ₱ 100 lbs. The quality of the Western Cattle was very good. To-day there is not much offered but Working Oxen and Milch Cows.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows but few Stores are drove to market at this season of the year.

Working Oxen—Sales $230, $185, $250, $132, $210, $190. But few pairs offered.

Milch Cows—Ordinary $35 to $60; extra $75 @ 100. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheared Sheep, 6 @ 8c ₱ lb; Wool Sheep 10 @ 10½c ₱ lb. There is a short supply at market and the demand is good.

Swine—Wholesale 8½ to 10c ₱ lb. Retail 10 to 11c. Columbia County Spring Pigs 16½c ₱ lb. Fat Hogs, 900 at market. Prices, 8½ @ 8½c ₱ lb; trade dull.

RETAIL PRICE.

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIONS—₱ lb.	
Lump Butter,	30 @ 40
Butter, in tubs,	33 @ 38
2d quality,	28 @ 32
Cheese, 1st quality,	16 @ 22
Sage,	@ 00
Eggs, doz.	@ 24
Beef, fresh,	14 @ 30
Salted,	12 @ 16
Smoked,	@ 15
Hogs, whole,	@ 12
Pork, fresh,	12 @ 14
Salted,	15 @ 17
Hams, Boston,	@ 18
Western,	@ 17
Lard, best,	00 @ 15
Western, keg,	@ 15
Veal,	10 @ 17
Calves, whole,	07 @ 12
Lamb, ₱ qr,	1 50 @ 2 50
Mutton,	10 @ 20
Sheep, whole,	08 @ 12
POULTRY.	
Turkeys, lb,	20 @ 25
Ducks, pair,	1 00 @ 1 50
Wild Ducks, pair,	1 00 @ 1 50
Peeps, doz,	@
Chickens, ₱ pair,	1 25 @ 2 00
Snipe, doz,	@ 3 00
Wild Pigeons, doz,	@ 2 00
Brant, pair,	2 00 @ 2 50
Pigeons, doz,	0 00 @ 2 00
Roasting Pigs, each,	2 00 @ 3 00

VEGETABLES	
New Onions, bunch,	@ 10
Sweet Potatoes, ₱ lb,	@ 12½
Hubbard Squashes, ₱ lb,	@ 10
Marrow Squashes, ₱ lb,	@ 10
West India Squashes, ₱ lb,	@ 6
Turnips, ₱ peck,	@ 25
Cabbages, each,	0 @ 17
Lettuce, ₱ head,	6 @ 10
Cabbages, Greens, peck,	@ 25
Radishes, bunch,	8 @ 10
Asparagus, bunch,	10 @ 17
Rhubarb, lb,	@ 02
Cucumbers, each,	25 @ 35
Dandelions, ₱ peck,	@ 20
Potatoes, ₱ peck,	@ 40
Beets, peck,	@ 62
Pickles, gal,	50 @ 62
Beans, white, peck,	75 @ 87
FRUIT.	
Dried Apples, ₱ lb,	12½ @ 14
Apples, peck,	50 @ 75
Lemons, doz,	37 @ 50
Cranberries ₱ qt,	@ 17
Peaches in cans,	@ 50
Tomatoes, do,	@ 37
Havana Oranges, ₱ doz,	50 @ 75
Hamburg Grapes,	2 00 @ 3 00

WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &C.	
Mess Beef, ₱ bbl., cash price,	20 00 @ 22 00
Family Beef, bbl,	25 @ 27 00
Pork, Boston extra clear ₱ bbl,	@ 32 00
Boston No. 1, bbl,	@ 31 00
Boston No. 2, bbl,	@ 30 00
Ohio extra clear,	@ 31 00
Do. clear,	@ 30 00
Ohio Mess,	@ 29 00
Do. Prime,	@ 22 00
Boston Lard, bbls,	14 50 @ 15 00
Ohio Leaf, do,	00 00 @ 15 00
Hams, Boston, lb,	17½ @ 18
Do. Ohio, ₱ lb,	@ 18
Tongues, bbl,	25 00 @ 00
Whole Hogs,	@ 12
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.	
Butter, in tubs,	35 00 @ 36 00
2d do,	25 00 @ 32 00
Cheese, best, per hund,	12 00 @ 20 00
Eggs, 100 doz,	@ 22 00
FRUIT & VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes—Jackson Whites, ₱ bbl,	4 00 @ 4 50
Sweet Potatoes, bbl,	8 @ 9 00
Hubbard Squashes, ₱ ton,	@ 000 00
Marrow Squashes, ₱ ton,	@ 000 00
Cranberries, ₱ bbl,	8 00 @ 12 00
Apples, ₱ bbl,	4 00 @ 5 00
Onions, ₱ bbl,	0 00 @ 00 00
Beets, ₱ bush,	@ 2 25
Parsnups, ₱ bush,	@ 1 50
Carrots, ₱ bush,	@ 1 00
Shellbarks, ₱ bbl,	0 00 @ 0 00
Lemons, ₱ box,	5 00 @ 5 50
White Beans,	2 75 @ 3 00
Pea Beans, ₱ bu,	3 00 @ 3 50
Oranges, ₱ box,	6 00 @ 7 00
Pickles, bbl,	12 00 @ 14 00
COTTON.	
N. O. and Mobile—₱ lb.	
Ordinary,	75 @ 80
Mid. to good mid.	85 @ 88
Middling fair.	90 @ 92
Uplands and Floridas—	
Ordinary,	75 @ 80
Mid. to good mid.	85 @ 88
Middling fair,	90 @ 92
GRASS SEED.	
Herds Grass, ₱ bush,	3 00 @ 3 25
Red Top, ₱ sack,	0 00 @ 3 50
Clover, Northern, ₱ lb,	00 @ 16
Clover, Western, ₱ lb,	13 @ 14
Fowl Meadow, ₱ bush,	4 00 @ 4 50
R. I. Bent Grass, ₱ bush,	1 75 @ 2 00
White Dutch Clover,	@ 55
Millet, ₱ bush,	3 50 @ 4 00
Rye, ₱ bush,	2 50 @ 2 75
Wheat, ₱ bush,	2 50 @ 3 00
Hungarian Grass Seed, bush,	2 50 @ 3 00

Buckwheat, ₱ bush,	@ 1 75
Flax Seed,	4 00 @ 4 50
SUGAR.	
Brown,	16½ @ 22
White,	18¾ @ 24½
Maple Sugar,	17 @ 20
FLOUR AND MEAL.	
St. Louis,	0 00 @
do. choice ex.,	10 00 @ 12 00
Western, super,	6 75 @ 7 00
do. choice.	9 00 @ 9 50
Illinois and Ohio—choice extra,	9 00 @ 10 50
Mich. and Wisconsin—choice extra,	9 50 @ 10 00
Canada, super,	6 75 @ 7 00
do. choice,	9 00 @ 9 50
Rye Flour,	6 00 @ 7 00
Corn Meal,	6 75 @ 7 00
GRAIN.	
Corn, ₱ 56 lbs.	
Southern yellow.	@ 1 54
Western mixed,	1 53 @ 1 54
Wheat, western,	1 90 @ 2 05
Rye,	@ 1 60
Barley, ₱ bush,	@ 1 50
Oats,	86 @ 90
Shorts, ₱ ton,	@ 40 00
Fine Feed,	40 00 @ 42 00
Middlings,	43 00 @ 45 00
HAY.	
Country Hay, ₱ 100 lbs,	1 80 @ 1 90
Eastern pressed, ₱ ton,	@ 23 00
Straw, 100 lbs,	1 10 @ 1 25
HIDES AND SKINS.	
Western, dry,	25 @ 26
do. wet,	13 @ 14
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb,	32 @ 32½
Calcutta Cow ₱ lb—Slaughter,	33 @ 33½
Green salt,	31 @ 32
Rio Grande, ₱ lb,	31 @ 32
LEATHER.	
Sole—Buenos Ayres,	35 @ 37
Orinoco,	33½ @ 35
Oak,	48 @ 58
Dry Hide,	47 @ 49
Slaughter in Rough—	42 @ 46
Oak,	45 @ 49
Calf Skins, ₱ lb.—Curried,	1 40 @ 1 55
In Rough,	1 10 @ 1 25
Sheep Skins—Bark Tanned,	50 @ 75
Sumac do,	60 @ 75
LIME.	
Rockland, cask,	1 12 @ 1 15
WOOL.	
Full blood, Merino,	82 @ 84
¾ blood,	80 @ 82
½ blood,	78 @ 80
Common,	76 @ 78
Western, mixed,	70 @ 82
Pulled extra,	85 @ 95
Do. superfine,	75 @ 85
No. 1,	60 @ 70
No. 2,	20 @ 50

Marriages.

In South Boston, at the residence of Jabez H. Sears, Esq., May 18, by Rev. E. A. Manning, George M. Tufts, of Cambridge, firm of Cook, Aldrich & Co., to Miss Charlotte M. Smith, of Boston. [No cards.]

In Lynn, Feb. 19, by Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, Mr. George F. Puffer, of Ashburnham, to Miss Louis M. Burgess, of Lynn; Feb. 20, Mr. John F. Averill to Miss Mary F. Somers, both of Boston; Feb. 27, Mr. Lorenzo H. Gilbert to Miss Chloe E. Burgess, both of Lynn.

In Quincy, May 14, by Rev. W. J. Hambleton, George O. Miller to Emma Redman, both of North Weymouth, Mass.

In Swampscott, May 17, by Rev. M. Dwight, Mr. Stephen D. Morris to Miss Charlotte Standley, both of Swampscott.

In Natick, May 21, by Rev. W. M. Ayres, Mr. David I. Washburn to Mrs. Mary E. Mahar, both of Natick.

In Charlton City, May 4, by Rev. J. W. P. Jordan, Daniel E. Patridge to Miss Maria Morris, all of Charlton City.

In Ashby, May 15, by Rev. G. M. Steele, of Fitchburg, Mr. Joseph W. Quimby, of Lawrence, to Miss Fannie M. Osborn, of Ashby.

In Natick, May 1, by Rev. A. F. Bailey, Mr. Lewis S. Hayford to Miss Harriet E. Geyer, both of Needham; May 7, Mr. Isaac A. Flagg to Mrs. H. Josephine Hunt, both of Natick; May 8, Mr. Charles F. Porter to Miss Jennie L. Pebbles, both of N.

In Wellfleet, May 15, by Rev. Asa N. Bodfish, Mr. Daniel W. Atwood to Miss Susan C. Daniels; May 17, Mr. John W. Freeman to Miss Deborah R. Pierce; Mr. Charles W. Locke to Miss Joanna C. Freeman, all of Wellfleet.

In East Salisbury, Mass., April 17, by Rev. R. S. Stubbs, Mr. George Allen, of Salisbury, to Miss Hannah L. Merrill, of East Salisbury; also, by the same, May 5, Mr. Samuel Stevens to Mrs. Hannah Dow, both of East Salisbury.

In Portland, Me., May 15, by Rev. Samuel Roy, Mr. John Malvey to Miss Elizabeth Savage, both of Portland.

In Saco, Me., May 14, by Rev. E. Martin, Mr. John E. H. Townsend, of Buxton, to Miss Abba A. Brackett, of Saco.

April 27, by Rev. Horace Moulton, Mr. Erastus S. Northop, of Griswold, Conn., to Miss Sarah S. Brainard, of East Woodstock, Conn.

In New Haven, May 18, by Rev. Heman Bangs, P. E., Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, of the New York East Conference, to Miss Calista E. Barton, formerly of South Hadley, Mass.

In Haverhill, N. H., May 7, by Rev. L. W. Prescott, Mr. Wm. G. Moore, of West Fairlee, Vt., to Miss Anna A. Kelley, of Bradford, Vt.

In Chichester, N. H., April 14, by Rev. M. T. Cilley, Mr. Isaac W. Chandler to Miss Joanna G. Hinds, both of C.

In Dover, N. H., May 5, by Rev. L. J. Hall, George K. Radcliffe, (printer) of Boston, to Miss Annie M. B. Durgin, of D.

Deaths.

In Ipswich, May 18, of erysipelas, Mrs. Lucretia, widow of the late John Perkins, aged 66 years, 10 months.

In Cape Elizabeth, Me., May 2, Edwin Cash, only child of Bro. Daniel Cash, aged 6 years and 2 months.

In Hampstead, N. H., March 21, of diphtheria, Emily A., daughter of James and Mary H. Smith, aged 6 years; same place, April 22, of diphtheria, Daniel Webster, son of Lorenzo D. and Mary S. Hyde, aged 11 years and 5 months.

In Hampstead, N. H., May 1, of epileptic fits, Lorenzo D. Hyde, aged 47 years. He had been a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than twenty years, testifying to a willingness to die. He leaves a wife and four children.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Preachers' Meeting, at Osterville, Mass., June 6-8.
S. S. Convention, at Cochesett, Ms., June 8.
Ministerial Association, at Colchester, Ct., June 13.
Ministerial Association, at Springfield, Ms., in June.
Ministerial Association, at Providence, in July.
Camp Meeting, at Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 15.

Special Notices.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. N. P. Selee, Melrose, Mass.
Rev. N. A. Soule, Auburndale, Mass.
Rev. L. Wentworth, Brown's Corner, Me.
Rev. J. Cadwell, Amherst, Mass.
Rev. P. Libby, Bethel, Me.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—Directions for homes during the Conference will be given at the vestry of the Methodist Church, Franklin Street. Horses kept at stable, 75 cts. per day; pasture two shillings per week. Please see the notice in Herald, May 4. S. C. ELLIOT.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—The Committee on the Second Year's Course of Study will meet the members of the Class in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bucksport, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the day previous to the opening of the Conference. WM. J. ROBINSON.
Bangor, May 20.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE M. G. BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.—The anniversary exercises of this institution will commence on Monday, June 6th, at 2, P. M., with examinations of the classes.

The Sermon before the Graduating Class will be delivered by Rev. D. P. Leavitt, of Concord, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Board of Trustees will meet on Tuesday, at 2, P. M.

The Annual Sermon before the Missionary Society will be delivered by Rev. L. D. Barrows, D.D., of Chelsea, on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Sermon before the Trustees and Visitors will be delivered by Rev. Edward Cooke, D.D., of Boston, on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The Address before the Societies will be delivered by Rev. Geo. M. Steele, A.M., of Boston, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Addresses of the Graduating Class will be delivered on Thursday morning, commencing at 8½ o'clock.

Friends of the institution are respectfully invited to attend.
Concord, N. H., May 16. STEPHEN M. VAIL.

NOTICE.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the Preachers' Aid Society will be held on Monday, 30th inst., 2, P. M., at No. 5 Cornhill. A full attendance is desired. "The Presiding Elders, with the preachers stationed in Boston, Roxbury, Chelsea, Charlestown and Somerville, are a Committee to whom all applications for aid must be presented"
Boston, May 16. E. W. VIRGIN, Secretary.

OLD NEEDHAM CIRCUIT PREACHERS' MEETING will hold its first session of the present Conference year, at Rock Bottom, commencing Tuesday, June 7th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Continue two days. The morning session will be occupied in devotional exercises and reports of charges. P. M., Essay and Discussion; Preaching in the evening by Rev. Z. A. Mudge.

ESSAYS: Review of Beecher's Redeemer and Redeemed—A. F. Bailey; To what extent should the Discipline be enforced in the Methodist Episcopal Church?—I. Marcy; Are the Righteous received to the full enjoyment of Heaven at Death?—I. B. Bigelow.

All the preachers within the bounds of this meeting are requested to be present prepared with essays and skeletons.
Per order of Committee, J. SCOTT.
Milford, May 20.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—The Trustees of the New Hampshire Conference Seminary and Female College are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting will be held at the residence of Hon. Asa P. Cate, in Northfield, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.
A. B. WYATT, Secretary.
Sanbornton Bridge, N. H., May 21. 3t. May 25.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE SEMINARY, Bucksport, Me.—Summer Term opens Monday, May 23d. Send for Catalogue. JAS. B. CRAWFORD.
May 2. 2t.

A STEWARD is needed to take charge of the East Maine Conference Seminary Boarding-House, to commence with the Fall Term in August. He will be expected to take the house on rent, and under such regulations as the Trustees may prescribe. Some capital will be convenient; good business talents and a good moral and religious influence will be indispensable. Applications may be sent to Bucksport, Me.
E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN, for the Committee.

EAST MAINE CONFERENCE.—The time of the session of the East Maine Conference has been fixed for June 8.

The Trustees of the East Maine Conference will hold their Annual Meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bucksport, at 1 o'clock, P. M., June 8.
A. CHURCH, Secretary.

The Committee on the fourth year's course of study will be in session in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bucksport, at 10 o'clock, A. M., June 7. Candidates for Elders' Orders will take due notice. A. CHURCH.

The Committee on the third year's course of study will meet the members of the class at the time and place named above. Candidates for Deacons' Orders take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly. L. D. WARDWELL.
Philadelphia, May 18.

Business Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—All persons wishing for natural and lifelike Carte de visite Vignette Full Length Photographs, or Ambrotypes, are reminded of the old stand of DAVIS & CO., corner of Winter and Washington Streets. They have recently enlarged and improved their heretofore excellent facilities, and we are confident that they can please patrons. See advertisement in this paper. 1t. May 25.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We would say to those about to purchase Piano-Fortes that T. GILBERT & CO. are still manufacturing their celebrated instruments, at No. 20 Beach Street, a few doors from Washington. These instruments, as formerly, are unrivaled either in richness or power. Strangers visiting the city are notified to call. 1t. May 25.

NEW ENGLISH CARPETS.—Royal Axminster of elegant designs; Royal Wiltons, with a complete assortment of the choicest styles of Velvets, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets now in stock, and daily replenishing. Parties seeking novelties combined with the BEST NANUFACTURES, will find the above stock of rich goods, unsurpassed in the market. JOHN H. PRAY, SON & CO., 47 & 49 Summer Street, Boston. 2tM25.

REV. H. P. ANDREWS, of Northampton, Mass., says: "Larookah's Syrup is an excellent medicine for *Coughs and all Lung Complaints*."—For sale by S. M. COLCORD & CO., 86 Hanover Street. 1t. May 25.

ALL KNOW THE LURKING NATURE of bilious diseases. The warnings of a sallow complexion, high colored urine, depression of spirits, and occasional pain in the side, should not pass unheeded. These ailments are but *notices* to the sufferer, that there is a morbid agency at work within, undermining the secret springs of life, sooner or later to break out into open disease. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE is the great preventive and restorer for such affections.

Sold by all Druggists and medicine dealers. May 25.

CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS, visiting Boston during Anniversary Week, and desirous of securing a set of Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, and the Annual Cyclopædia, will do well to call at the Special Agency for D. Appleton & Co., 151 Washington Street, opposite the Old South, where these great national works can be seen in all the bindings in which they are issued. Special inducements offered to those who wish to act as agents. May 25.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S Warerooms are the centre of attraction since they introduced their AMERICAN ORGAN. The Instruments from their factory enjoy a first class reputation in the musical world, for purity, sweetness, and power of tone. They are finished in Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak. Price from $80 to $450.

Salesroom, 511 Washington Street, Boston. May 25.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor*, New York City. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. 4t. May 4.

CURE YOUR OWN HORSES AND SAVE THE FARRIER'S FEE.—The following letter has been received from Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of great skill: I have given Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of colic, cramp, and dysentery in horses, and never knew it fail to cure in a single instance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. JOHN R. DEAL, Bowersville, Ohio.

For Colds Sprains, Scratches, etc., there is no better Liniment.—Try it. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

Prices, 35 cents, 75 cents, and $1.50 per bottle. No. 13. M. 18.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—For Scarlatina, diphtheria, putrid sore throat, quinsy, mumps, and all kindred local affections, these medicines prove a sheet anchor, holding the partial wreck in safety, till Nature quells the storm and the sinking frame is rescued. Sold everywhere. 2t. M18.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—For a good article in that line, at a reasonable rate, look in at FOSTER, PEABODY & CO.'S, No. 218 Washington Street. They have all the newest styles, and all sizes from the smallest Infant's to the largest Gentleman's size. 4t. May 18.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, *for Churches, Schools and Families*; adapted to Sacred and Secular Music; greatly superior to Melodeons and Harmoniums for all purposes. They are elegant as pieces of furniture; occupying little space; are not liable to get *out of order or out of tune*; and every one is *warranted* for five years. Prices, $95, $115, $125, $145, $150, 180, $280, and upward. An Illustrated Catalogue sent free to any address, with full particulars.

Warerooms, No. 274 Washington St. 6m. March 23.

INHALING TUBE for common air—will arrest and cure CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, enlarged TONSILS, if seasonably employed more effectually than all other means. Remit $2.10 to DR. J. M. HOWE, 227 Grand Street, New York. The tube and instructions will be forwarded.
Feb. 24. 6mos.

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without being exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simmons Block, Water Street, Boston. 1y. April 20.

PAGE'S VEGETABLE SYRUP FOR FEMALES.—A Relief to Woman in her hour of trial. This valuable medicine was first introduced in 1835, since which time it has been used by some of the first ladies of the country, and can be relied upon as giving the desired relief. Its object is to assist nature, not thwart it. The formula originated with a physician of high standing and extensive practice. It is purely vegetable, perfectly simple, and can be taken without the least danger to the most delicate constitution. Inquire for Circular at any druggists. GILMAN BROTHERS, Proprietors, 109 Milk Street Boston. 3mos—March 30.

LADIES can secure BARGAINS in choice New Styles Dress Goods, BLACK SILKS, blk. Figured and Plain Silks, solid colors, Shawls and Capes. O. S. CURRIER & CO., 94 Hanover Street. tf.—March 16.

Advertisements.

"GET THE BEST." WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY. A HOLIDAY GIFT OF PERMANENT VALUE.

G lad to add my testimony in its favor. [*Pres. Walker, of Harvard.*]
E very scholar knows its value. [*W. H. Prescott, the historian.*]
T he most complete Dictionary of the Language. [*Dr. Dick, of Scotland.*]
T he best guide of students of our Language. [*John G. Whittier.*]
H e will transmit his name to latest posterity. [*Chancellor Kent.*]
E tymological part surpasses anything by earlier laborers. [*George Bancroft.*]
B earing relation to Language the Principia does to Philosophy. [*Elihu Burritt.*]
E xcels all others in defining scientific terms. [*President Hitchcock.*]
S o far as I know, best defining Dictionary. [*Horace Mann.*]
T ake it altogether, the surpassing work. [*Smart, the English orthœpist.*]

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
"GET THE BEST." GET WEBSTER.
May 25 1t G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICE. All the well-known Remedies of the late DR. J. CLAWSON KELLEY, of New York, can be obtained at his long established Office, No. 271 TREMONT (opposite Hollis Street) as usual, and at no other place in Boston.

DR. H. L. DAVIS, ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN, can be consulted at the above Office daily, upon Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Heart, Spleen, &c., to whom all letters for advice, and orders for Dr. Kelley's Genuine Medicines should be addressed. The afflicted are invited to call. Advice Free.
May 25 4t

ANTI-SUNSTROKE HAT-CUSHION! PALMERS & BACHELDERS, 162 Washington Street.
May 25 2t

MUSIC BOOKS FOR CHILDREN. Golden Wreath (over 200,000 sold) 40. Nightingale, New and Attractive, 40. New York Normal Song Book, containing an oratorio founded on incidents of '76. 35. Exercise Song Book. Songs with exercises illustrating the trades, 20. May Festival, an oratorio the most pleasing to children of any ever published, and easily brought out, 15. The following are the best books for Sabbath Schools. Golden Harp, by Emerson. 20; Cherub, by Johnson, 20; Youthful Voices, by Lang, 35.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington Street. May 25

U. S. 10-40 BONDS. These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period *not less than ten nor more than forty years* from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Exempt from Municipal or State Taxation,

their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay

Over Eight Per Cent. Interest

in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or temporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was $768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be $45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over $100,000,000 per annum.

It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the recent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual receipts from customs on the same amount of importations, to $150,000,000 per annum.

The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred Million Dollars. Instructions to the National Banks acting as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States Treasury up to May 14th was

$48,964,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the ASSISTANT TREASURERS OF THE UNITED STATES at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the

First National Bank of Boston, Mass.
Second National Bank of Boston, Mass.
Third National Bank of Boston, Mass.
National Bank of the Republic, Boston, Mass.
Boston National Bank of Boston, Mass.
First National Bank of Amesbury, Mass.
First National Bank of Barre, Mass.
First National Bank of Fall River, Mass.
First National Bank of Grafton, Mass.
First National Bank of Marlboro', Mass.
First National Bank of Northampton, Mass.
First National Bank of New Bedford, Mass.
First National Bank of Newburyport, Mass.
First National Bank of Salem, Mass.
First National Bank of Springfield, Mass.
Second National Bank of Springfield, Mass.
Third National Bank of Springfield, Mass.
First National Bank of Worcester, Mass.
May 25 2tis

A GOOD ORGAN. Every Family, every Church, and every Sunday School should have one.

This is rendered possible by the introduction of a new musical instrument, embodying very important improvements upon all previous instruments of the Harmonium or Melodeon kind, which its manufacturers style the CABINET ORGAN, and which is furnished at such moderate prices as to be within the reach of all.

The Cabinet Organ excels previous instruments of its general class, especially in these important respects, viz.:

1. The more organ-like character of its tone.
2. It has greatly more power and volume of tone in proportion to its cost.
3. By the employment of a very simple and beautiful invention its capacity for expression is made vastly greater than has ever before been attained in such instruments. This invention is especially valuable, because scarcely any practice is necessary to render it available. Any ordinary performer can master it in an hour or two.
4. The cost of the Cabinet Organ is very moderate, the prices being according to number of stops, (one to twelve,) and style of case, $95, $115, $120, $145, $150, $180, and upward to $550.

The Cabinet Organ is compact and portable, occupying little space, and not liable to get out of order. It will remain in tune ten times as long as a piano. For the drawing-room it is a charming instrument; while it supplies a long felt want in smaller Churches, Sunday Schools, etc.

An instrument of so much value would naturally receive very warm encomiums from artists, and such has been the case with the Cabinet Organ. Introduced less than a year since, it has already commanded so wide a sale that the manufacturers have been quite unable to supply the demand for it, (being most of the time several hundred instruments behind orders,) while they have received the written testimony of more than one hundred of the most eminent organists and musicians of New York, Boston, and other leading cities to its great excellence and *superiority to every other instrument of its class*.

Having now very greatly increased their manufacturing facilities, the manufacturers hope very soon to be able to fill orders promptly.

Warerooms..............274 Washington Street.
May 25 3t MASON & HAMLIN.

SOZODONT. Only True Dentrifice Known. The public have long been in want of some convenient, safe and beneficial Dentrifice, which could be relied on as having a healthy and preserving effect on the teeth and gums. Hundreds of worthless preparations have already been offered, as such, in the form of powders, pastes and liquids, when a trial has only proved them injurious to the enamel of the teeth, or else too inconvenient and unpleasant for daily use, so indispensable to the preservation of the teeth. The Sozodont is offered with all confidence as a Beautifier and Preserver of the Teeth, a scientific combination, every ingredient of which is known to have a beneficial influence on the teeth and gums, imparting a delightful and refreshing taste and feeling to the mouth, correcting all disagreeable odors arising from decayed teeth, use of tobacco, &c. Its fragrance and convenience make it a pleasure to use it; is perfectly free from all acids or other ingredients having the least tendency to injure the enamel.

The following clergymen and their *families*, of *New York city*, (together with hundreds of others,) having used the SOZODONT, are convinced of its excellent and invaluable qualities, and give it their cordial commendation.

CLERGYMEN OF NEW YORK.

REV. JAS. W. ALEXANDER, D.D., Presbyterian.
" THOS. DEWITT, D.D., Reformed Dutch.
" E. H. CHAPIN, D.D., Universalist.
" SAMUEL COOKE, D.D., Episcopalian.
" WM. F. MORGAN, D.D., Episcopalian.
" SAMUEL OSGOOD, D.D., Unitarian.
" J. P. NEWMAN, Methodist Episcopal.
" D. S. PARMELEE, Baptist.
" E. E. RANKIN, Presbyterian.
" PETER STRYKER, Reformed Dutch.
" A. VERREN, D.D., Episcopalian.
" T. E. VERMILYE, D.D., Dutch Reformed.
" W. S. MICKELS, Baptist.
" B. M. ADAMS, Methodist Episcopal.
" GEORGE POTTS, Presbyterian.
" J. B. WAKELY, Methodist Episcopal.

Sold by Druggists everywhere at 75 cents per bottle.
HALL & RUCKEL, PROPRIETORS, NEW YORK.
March 2 3mos

BOSTON MERCANTILE ACADEMY, 238 Washington Street, corner of Summer.

PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &C.

Recently arranged under a new system, introducing actual business transactions in order to familiarize the students with BUSINESS so that we can not only instruct our pupils in the THEORY, but give them a PRACTICAL knowledge of business life, qualifying all who place themselves under our tuition to enter at once upon the duties of the Counting House, Jobbing House, Bank, Insurance, Express and Transportation Offices, Forwarding and Commission Houses, &c. Having established these several departments in connection with our Institution, where all the business incident to the above-named departments will be carried out, it must be obvious to all that our Academy offers unequaled facilities to all young men desirous of a perfect knowledge of practical business life.

C. E. CHAMBERLIN, Principal.
H. C. KENDALL, Associate and Prof. of Penmanship.
March 2 3mos

Advertisements.

"BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD." Use Dr. Langley's Root and Herb Bitters, for Jaundice, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Humors, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Dizziness. Headache, Drowsiness, and all diseases arising from disordered stomach, torpid liver, and bad blood, to which all persons are subject in Spring and Summer.

Sold by all dealers in medicine everywhere at only 25, 50 and 75 cents per bottle. 3mos March 23

FOR SALE. A small size Church Organ, unsurpassed in tone, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of O. M. WENTWORTH, 91 and 93 Haverhill Street, Boston.
March 30 3mos

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION. THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. *It has stood the test of all tests, Time*, having had an unprecedented sale of *nearly forty years*. It is recommended by our best *physicians*, our most eminent *citizens*, the *Press*, the *Trade*, in fact by all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The Proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1; the large bottles much the cheapest. *Be careful to get the genuine*, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Boston. 6mos Dec 16

L. D. PACKARD, M. D., HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, No. 343 Broadway, South Boston.
Office hours, 7 to 9, A. M.—1 to 3, P. M. 1y July 30

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law.
GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston.
Jan 13 1y

HENRIE'S KAKALINE. FOR THE HAIR! FOR THE HAIR! Prepared from the Bark, Root and Flower of the Persian plant, KAKALI.

It is the identical preparation used by all the Eastern nations for the GROWTH and PRESERVATION of the Hair, and by its use the HAIR RETAINS ITS YOUTHFUL LUXURIANCE AND COLOR THROUGH LIFE.

One application *will keep the Hair moist for several days*, and retain it in any REQUIRED POSITION, without the aid of any other preparation.

It will perfectly *prevent the Hair from* FALLING OFF, and quickly cause a new crop to come in, *giving the whole a beautifully permanent dark glossy appearance*.

It will *Remove all Dandruff*, keep the *Scalp Clean*, and the *Hair Sweet, Moist and Soft*.

It contains no oil, alchohol, or any other injurious ingredients, and is the *MOST PERFECT HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD*

IT IS A LUXURY! IT IS A LUXURY TO USE IT!

Sold Everywhere. Price Fifty Cents. Wholesale Depot, No. 46 Cliff Street, New York. Boston Agents—WEEKS & POTTER, and GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.
Dec 23 1y

HOPE GOLD COMPANY. Mines, "Gold Dirt Lode," Gilpin Co., Colorado.

CAPITAL 80,000 SHARES, $25 EACH.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN EVANS, Colorado,
F. H. JUDD, New York,
H. S. COHU, New York,
WM. MOLER, New York,
GEO. W. GRAFFLIN, Baltimore,
HERMANN FUNKE, New York,
R. CORNELL WHITE, New York,
M. C. TYLER, New York,
S. G. ARNOLD, Providence, R. I.

PRESIDENT—His Excellency JOHN EVANS, Governor of Colorado Territory.
VICE PRESIDENTS, { DR. F. H. JUDD, HON. S. G. ARNOLD.
TREASURER—WALTER E. LAWTON.
SECRETARY—J. P. DAVIES.

Office, 81 John Street, New York.
May 4 3mos

BOSTON STAINED AND CUT GLASS WORKS. J. M. COOK, Agent, 106, 108, 110 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., Manufacturers of Stained, Cut, Enameled, Flocke and Embossed Glass in all its branches, Church and Memorial Windows, Window Glass of all kinds. 1yD16

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S CELEBRATED HAIR DYE Is THE BEST IN THE WORLD! The only Harmless, True, and Reliable Dye Known.

This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair, instantly to a *Glossy Black* or *Natural Brown*, without Injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY—81 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR. 1y June 24

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of twelve can do common and fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Circulars, &c., can be printed at a trining expense. *Price of Presses*: $8, $14, $20 and $26. *Price of an Office* with Press: $13, $25 $35 and $45. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY,
Dec 2 1y 23 Water Street, Boston.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT is the best Remedy known for all

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,
SICK HEADACHE,
COSTIVENESS,
INDIGESTION,
HEART-BURN,
SOUR STOMACH,
SEA SICKNESS, ETC., ETC.

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON, the great Chemist, says: "I know its composition, and have no doubt it will prove most beneficial in those complaints for which it is recommended."

DR. THOMAS BOYD says: "I strongly commend it to the notice of the public."

DR. EDWARD G. LUDLOW says: "I can with confidence recommend it."

DR. GEO. T. DEXTER says: "In Flatulency, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Sick Headache, etc., the SELTZER APERIENT in my hands has proved indeed a valuable remedy."

For other Testimonials, &c., see pamphlet with each bottle. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich Street, New York.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 1y Nov 4

SMITH'S CATARRH SNUFF. For the Cure and immediate relief of CATARRH AND COLD IN THE HEAD, DRYNESS OF THE AIR PASSAGES, HEADACHE, &c. This Snuff is free from all ingredients which are calculated to make one sneeze. It is soothing and efficient in its effects upon the head and throat. It breaks up Coryza, or sniveling cold in the head, and removes all obstructions in the various air passages in the throat which renders the voice harsh and uncertain.

Let those afflicted with frequent Colds and Catarrh, try one box of this Snuff, and they will never be without it. All Clergymen, Public Speakers and Singers should use it, as it gives clearness and volume to the voice.

Prepared by REV. JOSEPH SMITH, of Malden, Mass.

Also, Proprietor of SMITH'S CURATIVE CLEANSING COMPOUND. GEORGE C. GOODWIN & CO.,
March 30—3mos 38 Hanover Street, General Agent.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures

EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,

From the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases, (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over one hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of Erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst kind of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate cases of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure Salt-Rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

ROXBURY, MASS.

DEAR MADAM:—The reputation of the Medical Discovery, in curing all kinds of humors, is so well established by the unanimous voice of all who have ever used it, that I need not say anything on the subject, as the most skillful physicians and the most careful druggists in the country are unanimou in its praise.

In presenting the Medical Discovery to your notice, I do it with a full knowledge of its curative power, in relieving all, and curing most of those diseases to which you are unfortunately so liable.

That most excruciating disease to an affectionate mother,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

Is cured as if by a miracle; your own temper is restored to its natural sweetness, and your babe from short and fretful naps to calm and sweet slumbers; and the Medical Discovery becomes a fountain of blessing to your husband and household.

In the more advanced stages of

CANKER,

it extends to the stomach, causing

DYSPEPSIA,

which is nothing but canker on the stomach; then to the intestines and

KIDNEYS,

creating a sinking, gone-feeling, and an indifference even to the cares of your family.

Your stomach is

RAW AND INFLAMED,

your food distresses you, and you can only take certain kinds, and even of that your system does not get half the nourishment it contains, as the acrimonious fluid of the canker eats it up; then your complexion loses its bloom and becomes sallow or greenish, and your best day is gone. For want of nourishment your system becomes loose and flabby, and the fibres of your body become relaxed. Then follow a train of diseases which the Medical Discovery is peculiarly adapted to

CURE:

Palpitation of the heart, pain in the side, weakness of the spine and small of the back, pain of the hip joint when you retire, irregularity of the bowels, and also, that most excruciating of diseases, the

PILES.

How many thousands of poor women are suffering from this disease and pining away a miserable life, and their next door neighbor does not know the cause. I wish to impress on your mind that good old proverb, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." In the

MEDICAL DISCOVERY

you have both the preventive and the cure, with this great and good quality, that it will never under any circumstances, do you any injury.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults one tablespoonful per day—Children over ten years, dessert spoonful—Children from five to eight years, teaspoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Yours truly, DONALD KENNEDY.

Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by every druggist in the United States. 1y Oct 1

100,000 BOTTLES OF HILL'S REMEDY has gone forth and found use in curing Diphtheria, Cholera Morbus, Neuralgia, and other ills. Also, a *Fungus Hæmatodes* Tumor on the person of Rev. C. L. Dunn. Give it a try, ye sufferers.

Found at M. S. BURR & CO.'S, 26 Tremont Street, Boston, and throughout Maine.

REV. T. HILL, Sole Proprietor, West Waterville, Me.
March 2 tf

NEW CARPETINGS, RUGS, MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, by every steamer from Liverpool—new and choice patterns—(many of them our own) of

AXMINSTER'S, ROYAL WILTON,
VELVET, BRUSSELS, and
TAPESTRY CARPETING, &C.,

selected by one of our firm.

G. W. CHIPMAN, FOWLE & CO.,
March 23 3mos 104 Washington Street.

Advertisements.

STONINGTON LINE. Inland Route via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, for Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for Steamer *Plymouth Rock*, Capt. I. C. GEER, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5½ o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 9½, P. M. Landing in New York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.

Tickets Furnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y., and the West.

Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, 8.00, A. M., 10.00, A. M., (7 A. M., 4.00 P. M., 6.00, P. M., Philadelphia only,) 7.30, P. M., 12 P. M.

Steamer Berths and State Rooms obtained at 76 Washington Street, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Station, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common.

Boston, April 20. JOHN O. PRESBREY, AGENT,
1y 76 Washington Street.

NEW CHURCH RECORDS. A good Record Book has been long desired. As the result of considerable pains-taking we now offer the following:

No. 1 contains 700 pages, divided thus: 40 pages to Historical Record and 29 pages to Appendix. It provides for entries as follows:

Probationers' Record,	1,628	names.
Class Record,	7,200	"
Alphabetical Record,	1,776	"
Chronological "	228	"
Pastors' "		37 lines,
which requires the use of one line per year.		
Baptismal Record,	1,184	names.
Marriage,	780	couples.

No. 2 gives 30 pages to Historical Record and 12 to Appendix. In most other respects it is the same as No. 1, except that it provides for about *one third* less entries.

No. 3 gives 24 pages to Historical Record and 8 pages to Appendix, 114 lines to Chronological Record, and the same as the others to the Pastoral and Statistical Record. In other respects it is the same as No. 2, except that it will accommodate only about *one half* as many names in each department.

The books are all firmly bound, and if adopted will commence a new era in our church book-keeping. Each department has a printed title-page showing how it is to be used. Care should be taken to have the first entries made by a good penman. Prices as follows:

No. 1, net,	$12 00
" 2, "	8 00
" 3, "	4 00

March 16 JAMES P. MAGEE.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Acquired Capital, over $5,008,849.

Received for Premiums and interest the past year,	$1,345,477
Paid in dividends, " "	216,688
Total amount of losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863,	3,093,491
Total amount of dividends " "	2,175,767
Amount received for interest the past year,	$367,235 74
Amount of losses (144 lives) " " "	363,480 00
Excess of interest received over losses,	$3,755 74

Dividend declared the past year, 50 per cent.

Dividend of profits declared annually on the first day of February EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INSURED.

EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
Boston Office, No. 20 State Street.
May 30 1y

PLOWS AND SEEDS. The Subscribers would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new and well selected stock of Garden and Field Seeds, of every description. Also to their stock of

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINES;

among which are to be found the celebrated Doe Plows, Hulbert's Iron Beam Plow, Union Mowing Machine and Horse Rake, together with a large variety of Harrows, Cultivators, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Garden Rakes, &c. &c.

COE'S AND RHODES' SUPER PHOSPHATE always on hand, in lots to suit customers.

Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WHITTEMORE, BELCHER & CO.,
39 and 40 South Market Street, Boston.
Manufactory, Chicopee Falls, Mass. 1ySep 9 March 23

HOW TO SAVE COAL. FISH'S PATENT LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS for Cooking Purposes, with a common Coal Oil Lamp or with Gas.

By the flame of a moderate-sized lamp, at a cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable meal can be cooked, and in less time than by any other fuel. It is a decidedly "handy thing to have about the house."

For sale at the Agents, Messrs. WHITNEY & TAPPAN, No. 15 Winter Street. 3t May 11

BOOTS AND SHOES. For a good article in that line, at a reasonable rate, look in at FOSTER, PEABODY & CO.'S, No. 218 Washington Street. They have all the newest styles, and all sizes, from the smallest Infant's to the largest Gentleman's size.
May 11 4t

GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT ROOFING, Manufactured by the JOHNS & CROSSLEY ROOFING CO., New York.

The attention of Builders and others having LEAKY ROOFS is solicited to this article, as being superior to anything heretofore offered for their inspection.

Also, GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT PAINT, for all exposed Iron Work; cheaper and more desirable than any other paint.

☞ Descriptive Circulars with directions for application to be had of the undersigned. Sole Agents,

GEORGE H. MORSE & CO.,
No. 18 North Market Street, Boston.
May 11 tf

O. M. WENTWORTH'S MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS, 91 & 93, (formerly 83 & 85,) HAVERHILL STREET, near the Fitchburg Depot, BOSTON.

The subscriber continues to furnish from the above establishment, at the shortest possible notice, and in his usual style of excellence and finish,

Monumental Works,

of every description, from original or suggested designs.—There has also recently been added an extensive show-room, where there is always on hand a large collection of Tablets, Scrolls, Markers, etc., in Italian Marble, some of which were executed in Italy, besides a large variety of home manufacture.

Mr. Wentworth is always ready to show the stock to those interested or about to purchase.

The utmost pains are taken at this establishment in the arrangement and lettering of Epitaphs, Inscriptions, etc., and in all the minor details and minutiæ of the art.

April 20 3mos O. M. WENTWORTH.

SPRING STYLES, 1864. L. D. BOISE & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN CLOTHING, invite attention to their Large and Fashionable Stock, comprising *Medium, Fine and Superior* grades of our own manufacture, some of which are fully equal to the best Custom work.

Wholesale or Retail purchasers will find it for their interest to examine our Stock before purchasing.

We have also a large and fashionable stock of PIECE GOODS, consisting of the most desirable patterns of English, French, German and American

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS,
AND VESTINGS,

which have been selected with great care in the New York and Boston markets.

CUSTOM CLOTHING made to order in the latest styles at short notice.

Particular Attention given to Army and Navy Uniforms.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

L. D. BOISE & CO.,
March 30—3mos No. 154 Washington Street, Boston.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER is the only Wringer with the Patent COG-WHEEL REGULATOR, and is a perfect Wringer and most excellent Washer Combined.

It contains the improvements of all other kinds, and has advantages which others do not possess.

As we license all other manufacturers to use, and provide them with Rubber Rolls, we are enabled to use as good a quality of Rubber for our Wringers as we provide for others.

We have Seven Sizes, from $5.50 to $30.

Our $5.50 and $6 sizes have no cog-wheels, and like all other patterns the upper roll has no motive power of itself, but is turned by the friction with the lower roll, or with the clothes when passing between the rolls. This creates a great strain on the lower roll (the only roll of power) and soon wears it out, or frequently causes it to turn on the shaft. Experience shows that no Wringer can be durable without cog-wheels.

The ordinary Family Sizes are—
No. 1—$10................No. 2—$7.

These have Cog-Wheels, which gives the upper roll equal power with the lower, and saves all friction, both to the rubber rolls and to the clothes. These we recommend and warrant in every particular; and we have the testimony of Hotels and Laundries that either our $7 or $10 sizes will outwear from three to five Wringers that have not the Patent Cog-Wheel Regulator.

Every person who has the advantages properly shown them of the "Universal Clothes-Wringer," will prefer it above all other patterns. Its great power in both rolls also renders it a most excellent Washer—fully equal to any Washing Machine in use.

The intrinsic worth of our Wringer is rapidly becoming known, and already its popularity has increased its sales beyond all others combined.

☞ On receipt of the above price from places where no Agent is selling, we will send the Wringer "FREE OF EXPENSE." What we especially want is a good CANVASSER in every town.

Any good man can make larger wages than any other employment will afford, as the demand is great and the sales rapid.

We offer strong inducements, and give the first responsible party who applies, the exclusive sale in the town.

Address GEO. H. HOOD, Agent,
April 20 3mos 76 Water Street, Boston.

WILLIAM B. MAY, STOCK BROKER, 9 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Stocks and Bonds of all descriptions bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. (Strictly Commissions.)

All orders by mail faithfully and promptly attended to.
Dec 2 6m

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the CHOICEST materials, is MILD and EMOLLIENT in its nature, *fragrantly scented*, and extremely *beneficial* in its action upon the skin.

For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
Jan 27 1y

WHEDON ON THE WILL. The Freedom of the Will as a Basis of Human Responsibility and a Divine Government, elucidated and maintained in its issue with the Necessitarian Theories of Hobbes, Edwards, the Princeton Essayists, and other leading advocates. By D. D. Whedon, D.D. 1 vol. 12mo., 438 pp. Price $1.25.

For sale by JAMES P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Methodist Depository, 5 Cornhill, Boston. 6t March 23

DR. MARSHALL'S HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. Deafness has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Beware of Counterfeits! A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle.

M. S. BURR & CO., No. 26 Tremont Street, Boston, General Agents for New England. 1y Oct 28

DAVIS & CO., PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, Corner Winter and Washington Streets, Entrance No. 2, Winter Street, Boston.

Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain finish, colored, or in India Ink, at prices ranging from $1.00 to $80.00.

Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerreotypes taken. Persons having such Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives should have them attended to at once.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, now so much in favor with the public, at $3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.

OVER ONE MILLION OF MINIATURES have been made at their Rooms within the past nine years,—more than one to every house in the New England States.

THE ORIGINAL

Twenty-five Cent Ambrotype and One Dollar Photograph Rooms,

CORNER OF WINTER AND WASHINGTON STS, BOSTON.
April 13 1y

Poetry.

For Zion's Herald.

SARAH F. WHEELER.

BY MRS. H. C. GARDINER.

In the April morning's purple glow,
I lingered long by the window low;
The south wind tempered the rough sea air,
There was not a shade on the landscape fair,
And the sheen of the sunlight seemed to fall
Like a benediction over all.
"A letter for you!" they said;
Not a warning note on the sweet air stirred,
With a careless hand, a jesting word,
I opened the sheet and read,
"She is dead!"

Dead!
With the dew of youth on her brow and cheek;
The sweet lips never again to speak
To the sorrowing heart; no more to hear
Her cheerful voice by the fireside dear;
She will never again our cares beguile
With the winsome light of her loving smile;
The joy which her presence shed
In the place of prayer, in her pleasant home,
Is quenched in sorrow, gone out in gloom,
Its grace and its beauty fled,—
"She is dead!"

Dead!
A brother waits on the tented plain
To hear from his distant home again;
'Mid the blaze of war, 'mid the battle's din,
The sweet home memories cluster in.
Ah, let the sorrowful tidings wait,
Speak not of the home so desolate,
Whisper to him, instead,
Of a fairer clime, of a happier shore,
Where death and sorrow are felt no more,
Where never a tear is shed
For the dead.

Dead!
Nay, it is life. The path that she trod
Hath its goal by the great white throne of God;
The eyes just closed for their dreamless sleep
Will never again in bitterness weep;
The voice, here silenced, already doth raise
Its full, sweet notes in the Saviour's praise.
The pitying Father hath led
Her faltering feet to his beautiful rest;
She lives, she *exults* in the home of the blest;
Ah, then, can it truly be said,
"She is dead?"

THE BIRD THAT SUNG IN MAY.

A bird last Spring came to my window shutter,
One lovely morning at the break of day;
And from his little throat did sweetly utter
A most melodious lay.

He had no language for his joyous passion,
No solemn measure, no artistic rhyme;
Yet no devoted minstrel e'er did fashion
Such perfect tune and time.

It seemed of thousand joys a thousand stories,
All gushing forth in one tumultuous tide;
A hallelujah for the morning glories
That bloomed on every side.

And with each canticle's voluptuous ending,
He sipped a dewdrop from the dripping pane;
Then heavenward his little bill extending,
Broke forth in song again.

I thought to emulate his wild emotion,
And learn thanksgiving from his tuneful tongue;
But human heart ne'er uttered such devotion,
Nor human lips such song.

At length he flew, and left me in my sorrow,
Lest I should hear those tender notes no more;
And though I early waked for him each morrow,
He came not nigh my door.

But once again, one silent summer even,
I met him hopping in the new-mown hay;
But he was mute, and looked not up to heaven—
The bird that sung in May.

Though now I hear from dawn to twilight hour
The hoarse wood-pecker and the noisy jay,
In vain I seek through leafless grove and bower,
The bird that sung in May.

And such, methinks, are childhood's dawning pleasures;
They charm a moment and then fly away;
Through life we sigh and seek those missing treasures,
The birds that sung in May.

The little lesson, then, my friend, remember,
To seize each bright-winged blessing in its day;
And never hope to catch in cold December,
The bird that sung in May.

Miscellany.

For Zion's Herald.

A DIALOGUE—PART II.

THE SHADY SIDE OF ITINERANCY.

BY HEATHER BELL.

CHARACTERS—*Minister and Wife alone in the hired parsonage the second evening after their arrival. Minister slowly pacing the floor; wife seated by a stand on which lies an open Bible.*

Mrs. F. I've come to a conclusion, Frank.

Mr. F. Glad of it. I thought you'd come to Shady Valley.

Mrs. F. Seriously, my conclusion is that the shadiest part of itinerancy is to follow an unfaithful pastor.

Mr. F. Why Annie, a lady told me Bro. Foxy talked beautifully to the people about receiving the new pastor.

Mrs. F. And preached a sermon against the itinerancy which, of course, tipped that all over. To be plain, Frank, Mrs. Shady told me that if you spoke to the young people about their souls, as you did to her George, they would shun you as they would the cholera. Mr. Foxy never did so.

Mr. F. Then God will hold him responsible. But Annie you are blue to-night; just now you were dwelling on leaky roofs and unhinged doors.

Mrs. F. Frank this is the fifth appointment, and we have had our share of ministerial trials; did I ever murmur before?

Mr. F. No; but our other appointments have been comparatively happy; we must have the bitter with the sweet, you know.

Mrs. F. I have been tempted—tempted to ask you to-night—Frank, perhaps I had better not—but I wish you would go back—to business.

Mr. F. O, Annie, do not give words to the evil spirit that has haunted my soul all day long; conscience whispers, stay and preach the gospel; woe is me if I preach it not. I am trying to overcome, but—

Mrs. F. I know it is wrong to feel so; just now I read, "the Son of man hath not where to lay his head;" and the servant is not above his master.

Mr. F. Blessed words, Annie; we cannot have a life so hard as Jesus had. Let me see; Luther used to drive away evil spirits by singing. We'll try it, Annie. [Sits down and sings:]

"My father's house on high,
Home of my soul, how near
At times to faith's aspiring eye
Thy golden gates appear," etc.

[Is interrupted by post boy entering with, "Letter for No. 15 Winter Street."]

Mrs. F. [Delighted.] O, that is mother's handwriting; how good to have it come just now.

Mr. F. You must read it aloud, Annie, or I shall peep over your shoulder.

Mrs. F. Certainly. [Breaks the seal and reads:]

"MY OWN DEAR CHILD:—I would like to write you a long, long letter, yet reason that a few words now might do more good than pages a week hence. I have been thinking of you with bitter tears, for whatever grieves my child grieves her mother. I realize, Annie, that had you known more of trial and care in childhood, you could have met better the emergencies of life. But the past is past, and my duty now is to bid you be strong and trust in the Lord. I found this little scrap among your school-girl papers, and it may prove a comfort now, Annie:

'Look up, the stars are shining,
And one so bright and fair
It lights the shores of Paradise,
And thou art speeding there.'

"Does not the Star of Bethlehem shine in Shady Valley, Annie? Is not the Sun of Righteousness there? You surely did not forget to bring Jesus with you. Then look up and rejoice. 'These light afflictions,' Annie—you know the rest; but think, if trials surround you, of the eternal weight of glory. I have told you before, my child, that I admire most, the self-reliant woman who with faith in her soul and trust in God, meets calmly the duties of life. Cling to Christ and you will be strong. O, may God bring you, my daughter, by the best way to the golden city, whether it be sad or joyous. My best love to your husband, and kisses for the dear children.

From MOTHER.

Mr. F.—Just in the right time; mother won't forget us if we do live in Shady Valley. [Knock at the door—enter Mrs. Shady.]

Mrs. S. I thought I'd run 'round a minute and see how you was getting on; though I'm afraid you will have plenty other callers.

Mrs. F. [Setting a chair.] We could get on faster if the whitewash man would come. I cannot arrange the closets till afterward.

Mrs. S. They tell me you ain't going to use the little north room what they always called the "tomb," for a sleeping room.

Mrs. F. No, we've been accustomed to sleep up stairs, and I should consider it unhealthy to sleep where the sun never comes and the walls are so damp

Mrs. S. It's all in bringing up. Mr. Foxy thought 'twas nice to have the bedroom so near the kitchen, and they kept the three smallest children with them, they were so subject to croup.

Mrs. F. I should think they would have been. I don't wonder they all had the fever you told me about.

Mrs. S. Nonsense!.

Mr. F. Why, ma'am, if my wife should place her rose tree in that north room it would droop and die. My children are just as sensitive, and far more precious. [Enter Mr. Hamer, a farmer, abruptly, with a shoulder of veal on his shoulder.]

Mr. H. Here sir; had a calf die the other day; thought I'd bring you a piece.

Mr. F. [Rising and taking it.] We're much obliged to you sir; suppose it died in the legitimate way. Have a chair, sir.

Mrs. S. [Awkwardly.] This is Mr. Hamer.

Mr. H. Heard you preach, yesterday; tolerable sermon, but if your prayer'd been one shade blacker I should left, and I don't make light steps neither. I wish ministers would let politics alone.

Mr. F. I certainly did not meddle with them last Sabbath.

Mr. H. Not in your sermon, perhaps, but in your prayer; you prayed for the President?

Mr. F. Certainly.

Mr. H. And for niggers.

Mr. F. For the slave.

Mr. H. Which you better left out. They're the the cause of all this cruel war and bloodshed.

Mr. F. A man is a man if his face is black as ebony.

Mr. H. Ah, I see which side of the fence you're on. Now Mr. Foxy and I agreed exactly. I could listen to his sermons without having my feelings harrowed with slavery.

Mr. F. I certainly wish you to understand my position, sir; you will never find me equivocal on any subject. Are you a church member, sir.

Mr. H. No, but I trust I know what grace means. But it's no use talking, sir; I shan't go to hear you next Sunday sir; I'll stay in the engine house first. Good night, sir; I shall have a pig die one of these days, but you won't be no better off. [Goes out.] [Enter Aunt Betsy.]

Mrs. F. I would have given him back the veal.

Mr. F. That would have made the matter worse.

Aunt Betsy. Thought I'd run in a minute and see how the new minister looks; don't suppose he'll ever come to see a poor creatur like me.

Mrs. S. This is Aunt Betsy Lane.

Mrs. F. [Shaking hands.] We are happy to see you; how do you do to night?

A. B. None of the better for your church members, I can tell you. I might be e'ena'most dead without any thanks to them.

Girl. [Appearing at the door.] That couple is waiting at Mrs. Shady's for the minister.

Mr. F. [Taking his hat.] Then I will step over. You will excuse me, ladies. I dare say Mrs. Forrester will be entertaining during my absence; wedding fees have a wonderful effect on ministers' wives. [Goes out.]

Mrs. S. I don't think I shall go; I've seen couples enough married while Mr. Foxy was here. Aunt Betsy, you shouldn't speak so to the minister.

A. B. What, about the church members? Well there hain't been a blessed soul of 'em in to see me this six months.

Mrs. S. Didn't Mr. Foxy call two or three times?

A. B. Yes, but he laughed and joked and twitted me of being easily suited, especially with old Mr. Grey. I ain't guilty of that.

Mrs. S. Didn't we send you a turkey last Thanksgiving?

A. B. Yes, but 'twas tough as an owl; how could I eat it without a tooth in my head?

Mrs. S. And a bag of flour?

A. B. Yes, and black enough too.

Mrs. S. And didn't your doctor send a load of wood?

A. B. Well, but what good did that do without chips to kindle? I tell you what it is, Miss Forrester, if you stay with this people long, you'll find 'em out, that's all. [Enter two ladies and shake hands with Mrs. Shady.]

Mrs. Shady. This is Mrs. Precise and Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Forrester.

Mrs. Precise. [Taking a seat.] I hope you like your new home, Mrs. Forrester.

Mrs. F. I always go to a new field of labor resolved to like.

Mrs. Strong. We called on a little business which we trust will not be unpleasant to you.

Mrs. F. Not if concerning the church and society.

Mrs. P. In one sense it does concern the church. As you passed up the street we noticed you wore a long feather on your bonnet, and we felt it our duty to speak to you about it before Sunday. It never would do for our minister's wife to wear such a long feather up to the front pew.]

Mrs. Sg. We wouldn't mind it ourselves, ma'am, but some of our church members never would go to communion with that feather.

Mrs. F. Is that all, ladies? I will bring the hat and let you see it. [Goes out; Mrs. Shady proposes speaking to her about her bosom-pin; returns with the hat.] The ladies at our last station gave this to me, so I wore it to please them, but dress is immaterial. Now that I belong to a new people you may remove the feather if you choose.

Mrs. P. [Taking the bonnet.] As we came along, Nancy Love, the milliner, made us a bow which we think will be more suitable.

Mrs. F. Then you must arrange it for me. [They remove feather and fix the bow.]

Mrs. P. There, that looks much better for a minister's wife; and as the feather didn't cost you nothing I guess I'll put it in my pocket. You wear gold too, I see, in spite of all the apostle says against it.

Mrs. F. Do you refer to my brooch? That is a keepsake from my brother; besides, I've found it economical.

Mrs. P. I'm sure if your conscience don't condemn you, I will not. [Knock at the door, and a lady appears with a plate of cake.]

Lady. Is Mrs. Forrester in?

Mrs. S. Yes, won't you come in?

L. No, not now, I thank you; I see you've got an efficient committee already. [Turns away.]

Mrs. S. She don't belong to our party. There, the minister's coming, I hear his step.

Mrs. Sg. Then we'll be going; it's getting late. [All say good night and go out.]

Mr. F. [Entering.] What, alone, Annie? Well I've got a fee now that will cheer you up. [Throws it on the floor.] What! it has a coppery sound.

Mrs. F. [Picking it up.] Of course, why should'nt it have? [Reads by the light.] "One Cent."

Mr. F. [Feeling in his pocket] Are you sure? That is the piece; it was wrapped in this bit of pink paper.

Mrs. F. Never mind; it helps to finish out the evening—Shady, shadier, shadiest.

A COOL OBSERVER.

A letter from Sonderburg, in the Paris *Siecle*, says: "A Danish officer has taken on himself the mission of studying the deviations, according to distance, of the rifles of the Prussians. He goes every day to the advanced posts, provided with a glass, and makes a memorandum of his observations. The day before yesterday a German rifleman perceived this officer on the lookout at the distance of about six hundred metres. The soldier, instinctively obedient to military discipline, respectfully made the salute, and then proceeded to attempt to lodge a ball in the officer's body. The latter rejoiced at the opportunity of making a fresh observation, and whilst the soldier placed himself against a tree in order to take a steadier aim, the officer raised his glass to watch his movements. "That is all right," said he; "the muzzle is just on a line with my breast—we shall see." The trigger was pulled, and the Dane quietly wrote down, "At the distance of about six hundred yards the deviation of a ball from a rifled musket is about one metre."—*Presbyterian.*

Children.

BERTIE AND I.

Eight little fingers and two little thumbs,
Eagerly hunting for "rainbow crumbs!
For so my Bertie, "my busy bee,"
Calls the bright pebbles that lie by the sea.

For Bertie had built him a wonderful boat,
And all was now ready to set her afloat,
Save the beautiful cargo of ocean gems,
Which princes might use for their diadems.

And Bertie came running in breathless haste—
There wasn't a moment of time to waste;
The crew were waiting, the sail was spread,
The tiny flag fluttered—white, blue and red.

And sharing my brave little sailor's glee
In his marvelous treasure, I haste to the sea;
For one or two minutes he works with a will,
While I praise the fair barque and his nautical skill.

It may be that Bertie is destined to send
Great ships, with the waves of the sea to contend,
Or the voice I so love o'er the storm dim may ring,
As he treads his own deck with the step of a king.

But I know that I never may ask for my boy
A taste of such perfect and exquisite joy,
As the triumph of seeing his little boat scud
And skim like a bubble off over the flood.

But all of a sudden a wantoning breeze
Had toppled the wee flag into the seas,
And Bertie and I were looking aghast
For the vanishing tip of the gallant mast.

O, treacherous billow! O, false smiling wave!
No power the poor fated boatlet might save!
For Bertie and I were alone in the strand,
And the vessel was full twenty feet from the land.

Poor Bertie stood by with a quivering lip,
While the treacherous billow swallowed his ship,
And sobs came fast to his trembling throat,
At the thought of the wreck of his wonderful boat.

But choking them back with a manful mien,
He looked far out o'er the waters green,
To where a white-winged vessel flew,
A living thing with a living crew.

And a ripple of life's philosophy ran
Through the childish brain of "my little man"—
A thought from the boundless ocean band,
Was linked to the lost toy by the land.

Like the sun's soft gleam in a drop of dew,
So Bertie's sweet smile the tears shone through;
"Mamma, though my boat may be lost to me,
There are many big ships have gone down in the sea."
—*Little Pilgrim.*

For Zion's Herald.

AUNT HELEN'S HOME LECTURES TO THE YOUNG FOLKS.—NO. 1.

BY MRS. H. C. GARDINER.

It is for a short talk only that I have invited you to my quiet room. Most young people had rather prattle themselves than listen to old folks, and I like too well to hear their clear young voices in careless repartee and laughter, to impose a long silence upon them. Age is garrulous, or it is said to be, and what may seem a short period to me may be a wearisome time to you; so for your security the little ones must act as your thermometer. With Rose and Tommy in their little arm-chairs on either side, and little Dot upon my knee, I shall not forget that patience has its limits. When the long lashes begin to droop over their bright eyes, I shall understand that I have talked long enough for the older listeners.

We will talk about good breeding; not the formal affectation of politeness which often creeps into the down stairs drawing-room. We have nothing to do with that. We don't believe in it. A monkey can be taught to bow and grimace, and parrots to repeat set phrases. Indeed, they do it without teaching. A little etiquette is needed just as we need sauce with a pudding, but we don't want all sauce and no pudding. Two thirds of the silly customs of the day have no relation to good breeding; they are not sixteenth cousins even.

A little while ago, I heard you, Florence, speaking of Lucy Frost. Do you remember? You praised her beauty, her taste in dress, but especially the graceful languor of her manners. Of her beauty I have nothing to say. You have only to imagine those proud, coarse features, with their thin, haughty, indifferent expression, divested of the imposing surroundings of wealth, and you can decide if she be really beautiful. Put her in poor Jenny Fisher's place, in that bare, unattractive home, and where will be her beauty? Do not blush, my dear. Thousands and thousands of older heads than yours make this mistake.

Do you remember how you established her claim to good breeding? Your proof had scarcely a bearing upon the subject at all. Anybody could ring for a busy servant to toil up the long stairway just to hand you a glass of water from the ice pitcher on the table at your elbow. But it was no evidence of high breeding. Quite the contrary. What hindered the lazy girl from helping herself, and her guests besides? In her way she works as hard as any person I know; and she works without any prospect of reward, and also without being of the slightest use to any person living. There is no life so wearing as the life of a fashionable woman. If it had anything to do with my theme, I would attempt a delineation of its utter barrenness and glitter. But I fear I should fail to disenchant you; for over all its hollowness, its heartlessness, there is for your young eyes a witching glamour, a semblance of the beautiful which passes for reality.

The father of Lucy Frost works like a galley slave. The details of his large business harass him day and night. Her mother is the most care-worn woman in all my acquaintance. The great splendid house, and the care of her servants, oppress her like an immortal nightmare. She wanders up and down among the luxurious rooms like a perennial ghost. There is a skeleton in every one except the kitchen and the servant's attic. I spent a week there once. I got up by a rising bell, dressed by a dressing bell, ate by rule, walked, rode, made calls and received them by rule, repeated the fine nothings that the others kept saying, and felt like a chained hypocrite all the time. It was what I call work. I had only one evening of real comfort out of the whole batch. Then, the rest of the family accepted my excuses and went to the opera without me.

As soon as the sound of the carriage wheels died away I went straight down to the kitchen. There was a cheerful fire in the range which looked very inviting after my experience of those black square gratings set in parlor walls in the corners behind the doors. You see I had never had to sit or stand with my face in a dark corner since I was obliged to do it for a punishment in my young days, and I had a curious sense of both guilt and penitence come over me whenever I went to the register.

For a few minutes, the girls in the kitchen seemed to feel my presence an intrusion. Sally, the chambermaid, was cross and tired, and Dick, the errand boy, was sneezing and fretting with a cold in his head. The cook had been scolded for unavoidable mishaps, and was consequently in no pleasant mood. But I drew a low seat to the warm fire and soon coaxed them all into a better frame of mind. By little and little I got the simple life-history of each, and enjoyed a hearty cry over the trouble of poor Patsey, who "had niver a frind in the wide worruld, shure, barrin' Terence O' Shane, the lad o' me heart, who was drunk as a baste from wake's ind to wake's ind."

I didn't mind crying. It was such a treat to act naturally once more. But when my friends came back, and I was obliged to ascend into the rarified atmosphere of the drawing-room, it was hard work to lace on the straight jacket again.

You must not understand me. I like handsome houses. The lofty rooms suit me. The carving and gilding does not offend my taste, and the elegant furniture is generally worth looking at. If every floor in the house wore an Axminster carpet and all the walls and niches had their appropriate paintings and statuary, I should try to be resigned.

But genuine good breeding is no more dependent upon such outside associations than it is upon the Aquarium in the Museum. Do you know old Mrs. Hawser? She lives on Madison Street. She has lived alone for twenty years, but she is ill now, and is obliged to have a nurse. The old lady is very particular; fussy, you would call it; and the nurse is—neither. I called there yesterday, and I was introduced to a well-bred young girl. She was handsome too. Great flashing black eyes, softening, like the dusk of twilight, in her pity for the poor, fidgetty invalid. A princess might covet her magnificent crown of raven hair, and imitate the graceful dignity of her demeanor.

I see that Florence and Annie are both querying whether she is genteel, seen from their stand-point. Her position in society does not matter a rush, according to my way of thinking. She is a lady; a well-bred, intelligent lady. That satisfies me. What do you think she was doing?

She was not dawdling on a sofa, ringing bells to aggravate weary servants into desperation. She was polishing Mrs. Hawser's silver spoons and forks. She was doing a deed of kindness, and kindness is the essence of good breeding. All the polite phrasing in the world is worthless if it is not prompted by kindness.

I took up a book the other day from Mrs. Prink's centre table. I was waiting for her to dress for a visit to the Sanitary Fair. So I had plenty of leisure for reading. The book was a treatise upon polite behaviour. It was full of grave instructions suited to every possible variation of conduct in every possible contingency. I learned how to sit gracefully; and the difference between a *fautiel* and a horse, considered as seats; I found to my dismay that I had only acquired the rudiments of walking, and that my ungainly locomotion had none of the elements of fashionable propelling; that an entirely different gait from the entree of a ball room should prevail in a church; that a slice of pie should be hacked to pieces with a fork instead of being smoothly and neatly cut with a knife; and a variety of other flummery got-up by a person undeniably weak at the "summit," for the regulations of the entire world. One would think that the universe hinged upon the graceful wearing of a vail or the orthodox proportion of a simper.

My dear young friends, I know two rules whose observance will give you the whole sum and substance of genuine good breeding. The first is the golden rule which you learned in childhood, viz: "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." The second is this: "Whatsoever ye do, do all for the glory of God." The latter rule will destroy self-consciousness; and there can be no real dignity or refinement in your bearing, no ease in your behaviour, if you are eternally thinking of self.

I do not counsel oddity. You can act rightly, independently and kindly without transgressing in the least against "whatsoever is lovely and of good report." But don't live a sham life. Don't have your conversation made to order, and confined to a prescribed groove. Speak out the feelings of your heart, provided its utterances are healthful. And, because you patch whatever is worn out of sight so as to afford a servant, don't plume yourself upon her services and put on airs which only show the patches.

Little Dot has fallen asleep upon my shoulder, and Tommy is yawning fearfully. It is time for my lecture to close. It is the first of the course, and you must not be wearied at the outset. Good night to you all; and pleasant dreams.

Biographical.

CAPT. JOHN L. FOY died in Gardiner, Me, April 19, aged 63 years.

Bro. Foy has been a follower of Jesus, and a loved member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about twenty-seven years. His kind and generous heart secured to him the affections and esteem of the church, the community, and of all who had any intercourse with him. He had a cordial heart, and a smile of friendship for all who met him. A widow, children, brothers and sisters are left to mourn the absence of one whose social sympathies and domestic virtues are seldom equaled. H. B. ABBOT.

Gardiner, Me., May 4.

SISTER EUNICE BLACKMAN died, very suddenly, in Augusta, Me., March 10, aged 75 years.

She gave her heart to God and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1832, and continued faithful in attending the means of grace and supporting the church financially unto the end. The evening before she departed this life, the pious relatives were called together and each joined in divine worship, and while the happy spirit was pluming its wings for its heavenly flight, the room was filled with heavenly glory, and all seemed almost on the verge of heaven. Her absence leaves a shadow where sunlight was before—being so divinely educated into the simplicity of the gospel—the lovable and adorable glories of Christianity shone out in her character in moral splendor; and her pastor always found her home to be pervaded by an atmosphere of quietness and peace, but the gentle harpstrings ran a thrilling strain and broke.

JOHN GIBSON.

SISTER ANN KNIGHT, wife of Bro. Mark Knight, suddenly yet peacefully, departed this life, in York, Me., on the night of March 17, aged 40 years and 3 months.

Early in life she gave her heart to the Lord, and became a consistent member of the Scotland Methodist Episcopal Church. For several years protracted sickness and affliction prevented her from regularly enjoying the means of grace, yet her faith and confidence in God never wavered, and her zeal for the prosperity of Zion did not abate. In view of approaching death her language in substance was: It is hard to leave my little children, but I can confidently commit them and all my worldly interests to the Lord, and say, "The will of the Lord be done."

G. W. BARBER.

MINERVA E. GILES, wife of Bro. James Giles, of Worcester, late of Athol, died March 24, aged 34 years.

Sister Giles was converted in Cherry Valley when 18 years of age, since which time she has been an honored member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though leaving five motherless little ones with affections that only a mother can appreciate, yet her love for and faith in Christ enabled her to approach death in triumph. Thus in peace passed away a good wife and mother, a devoted Christian, to the reward of a saint.

M. M. PARKHURST.

SISTER EUNICE BURGESS, wife of Bro. M. C. Burgess, died in China, Me., Feb. 25, in the 51st year of her age.

After struggling long with disease, with patience and fortitude death came to her release. All that is included in being a kind and generous neighbor, a faithful and affectionate wife, a tender and loving mother, a firm and consistent Christian, was exemplified in her character.

B. B. BYRNE.

BRO. JOHN TURNER died in Phillipston, Mass., May 2, aged 62 years.

Bro. Turner had been a member of the M. E. Church thirty-four years. He was a man of uniform piety. He had been an active steward in the church of God for many years. For the support of the gospel he was an example, by paying liberally to this object himself. His house was a home for all who called upon him. The evening before he died, his wife, who was then sick in another room, was carried in where he was. They took an affectionate leave of each other, with well grounded hopes of meeting in heaven. He leaves an affectionate wife, six children, eight grandchildren, and a large circle of warm friends to mourn loss. J. R. PENDELL.

MISS SARAH F. WELCH, daughter of Bro. Oliver Welch, died in Biddeford, Me., April 22, aged 24 years.

Though stricken down suddenly by that fell disease, consumption, yet she was enabled to so consecrate herself to Christ that her end was peace. She was an affectionate daughter, a kind sister, a true friend; and while she has left a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss, we have no doubt that it is great gain to her.

MRS. MARIA C. KELSEY died in Nottingham, N. H., April 13, aged 39 years.

Sister Kelsey was the daughter of James Harvey, of Nottingham. At the age of 20 she came to Newmarket, where she connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal Society and Sunday School, of which she remained an active member several years, until she returned to her native town, and was married to Mr. William Kelsey, of Nottingham. She was a kind and highly respected neighbor and friend, a faithful daughter, a confiding sister, a devoted wife, and an affectionate mother. At the approach of death her hardest struggle was to leave her friends and family. Her chief regret on a review of her life was, that she had done no more for the support of the gospel, although she had done something, but not according to her ability. Her friends and family were called to her side to receive her blessing and a cheerful "good bye." A little girl of three summers she consigned to the watch care of its father; the second, a babe of five weeks, she could not relinquish without a severe struggle. At first she implored her husband, and besought God that she might take the sweet infant with her to the spirit land. At length grace triumphed, and with a smile, said to her husband, call him by thy name; it may be he is sent of God to be a blessing to thee when I am gone. She then disposed of her earthly goods, remembering the ministry of the town and parish in her Christian bestowments, made some arrangements for her funeral, requested that the writer should preach the sermon, and then trustingly resigned her infant into the arms of its father; and, commending her family to God, and herself to the Saviour, she sweetly sank to rest. J. LEWIS TREFREN.

BRO. ABEL HOBART died in great peace and Christian triumph, at his residence in East Douglass, on Sabbath morning, May 1, 1864, in the 47th year of his age.

He was born of Christian parents, dedicated to God in holy infant baptism, and received the spirit of adoption in a Methodist Episcopal class meeting in his native town, Temple, Me., at the age of 16. For the last two years he has suffered greatly from a disease known in the place of his residence as the grinders consumption. But a Christian experience of thirty years was thus matured, we doubt not, and he prepared for greater joys at the Master's right hand. Among his many Christian excellences, benevolence was prominent. A business man said of him: Abel Hobart is a subscriber to every charity among us. So having dispersed abroad, and given to the poor, his righteousness remained. Some of his last precious words were, "Glory to God," "Hallelujah" "The angels have come." He leaves to a pious widow and two dear children a legacy more precious far than gold. God is with the generation of the righteous. A. M. OSGOOD.

Whitinsville, May 6.

BRO. EBENEZER EMERSON was born in Thompson, Conn., May 26, 1778.

In 1804 he settled in Webster, Mass., where in 1834 he gave his heart to Christ, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained an acceptable member till he fell asleep in Jesus, at the residence of his youngest son, in Spencer, March 17, 1864, aged 86. He leaves an aged widow, who has shared with him the vicissitudes of life more than sixty years, and five children, all members of the church of Christ. His is the first death in the family. Thus God honored him with long life, and showed him his salvation. A. M. OSGOOD.

Whitinsville, May 6.

Advertisements.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A peculiar and inestimable quality of this remedy is that cases of long standing and severe character yield as readily to its healing influence as those of more recent origin and milder nature—thus happily illustrating the "power of medicine over disease," and providing, by the combination of science and medical skill, a remedy adapted, in a remarkable degree, to a class of diseases so numerous and general that scarcely one individual in the community is wholly exempt from their influence during some part of the season.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
is now well established as an unfailing remedy for
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat,
Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup,
Liver Complaint, Bronchitis,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Asthma, and every
affection of
THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

That this remedy performs all that it promises, let those testify who can speak from experience.

From Elder H. L. Gilman, of Glover, Vt., a Minister of the Gospel.

"I was troubled for several years with a difficulty of the heart and lungs. I applied to several physicians for help, and tried almost every remedy of the numerous ones which were recommended without receiving any assistance; but was growing weaker and weaker; until, hearing of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry* about a year since, I commenced using it, with immediate relief. It has not only restored my lungs to a sound state, but I am entirely relieved of the difficulty or disease of the heart. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the *best* lung medicine before the public, and I most cheerfully and conscientiously recommend it to all persons suffering with pulmonary complaints."

From Hon. W. H. Jones, of Vermont.

"I have been troubled from my boyhood with *chronic* or *hereditary lung complaint.* Some years since, early in the winter, I took cold which as usual settled into a *severe cough,* which continued to increase, although I made use of all the cough remedies I heard of. My family physician also prescribed for me, but I experienced no relief. During all this time I was gradually running down, losing flesh and strength, until my friends as well as myself became very much alarmed, thinking I should waste away in CONSUMPTION.

"While in Boston, during the spring following, I was induced to try WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. After *one day's trial* I was sensible that it was relieving me; in *ten day's time* my cough had entirely ceased, and I was soon restored to my usual health and strength."

From John Flagg, Esq., of Bennington, N. H.

"Three years since I was very much reduced with a *dreadful Cough,* which resulted in *Bronchitis,* affecting me so severely as to render it difficult to speak in an audible voice. To this was added severe night sweats, and I was fearful of going into a decline. After recourse to various remedies, but to no purpose, however, I made use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, a few bottles of which *fully restored me to health.* Since that time I have had several severe attacks of Cough, but the Balsam has always removed them. I always keep it by me, and should not know how to do without it."

From Dean Gray, Jr., Esq., of Westfield, Mass.

"About a year since I was attacked with a severe and distressing cough, followed by emaciation, night sweats, and other symptoms of approaching disease.

"I tried many remedies to no avail, and so alarming did my case appear that my friends entertained serious fears for my recovery.

"At this juncture I purchased a bottle of *Wistar's Balsam,* and at once began to mend, and by the time two bottles had been exhausted. I had entirely regained my health and strength. I shall always keep it in my family."

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont St., under the Museum, Boston, and sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines. eop1y Nov 18

TRUSSES, ELASTIC HOSE, &c. Besides a complete assortment of articles intended for the exclusive use of the MEDICAL AND DENTAL Professions, we have always in store, at lowest prices, a great variety of the following articles suited to the wants of the general public:

TRUSSES.

WHITE'S SPRING LEVER TRUSS, and every desirable style of the best patterns. Also, SPINAL AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, SHOULDER BRACES, and ELASTIC HOSE, for varicose veins, swollen or weak joints. Of Elastic Hose we have several grades of Silk and Cotton, at corresponding prices. Directions for measurement for Hose and Trusses forwarded when requested.

Also, SYRINGES of every description, BREAST PUMPS, HEARING TRUMPETS, CONVERSATION TUBES, and AURICLES for the Deaf, CRUTCHES of best patterns, Rubber Urinals to wear on the person day or night for males and females, Galvanic Batteries, &c.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
13 Tremont Street, Boston,
Dec 16 eo6m Manufacturers and Importers.

NEWHALL'S CHALLENGE! Any one who has tried NEWHALL'S CHALLENGE COFFEE, must acknowledge that it is rightly named, for it is unequaled by any substitute for the expensive kinds of Coffee. No one should fail to try it.

Manufactured by H. B. NEWHALL, 36 South Market St., Boston. And sold by Grocers throughout the country.

April 27 4teop

TO THE METHODIST CLERGY. The Members of the "New England Conference" having promised, by the adoption of the resolutions reported by their "Committee on Temperance," to use their efforts to pledge the children of the Sunday and Public schools to total abstinence, the subscriber would call the attention of those interested in the work of the temperance education of the young to the fact that this work may be effectually promoted by the circulation of THE YOUTH'S TEMPERANCE VISITOR, the best children's-temperance paper ever issued. Monthly, illustrated, eight pages. Terms: 40c a year; 6 copies for $2.10; 12 copies for $4.00, and in club of 20 or more, 30 cents a year.

Z. POPE VOSE, PUBLISHER,
May 11 3teow Rockland, Maine.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their *KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.*

Kent's East India Coffee
has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that

Kent's East India Coffee
has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Kent's East India Coffee
is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years, can use

Kent's East India Coffee
three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.

DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee.
I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use exclusively

Kent's East India Coffee,
and would not be without it on any account."

THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, Newark, says of

Kent's East India Coffee:
"I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergyman and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee
is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Bishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished clergymen and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
and be sure that the packages are labeled
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,
154 READE ST., NEW YORK,
as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by impostors to deceive the unwary.

In 1 lb. packages, and in boxes of 36, 60, and 100 lbs., for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers *generally.*

Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

A. L. WAITE & CO., Wholesale Agents, 90 Blackstone Street, Boston.

Sold by Alvan Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield; C. B. Kingsley, Northampton; Francis H. Perry, Providence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in New England generally. 1y Feb 3

DEDHAM DYE HOUSE AND LAUNDRY, Office, 4 Summer Street, Boston. (Second Door from Washington Street.)

The Dedham Dye House and Laundry is situated upon the bank of a stream of pure soft water; the Proprietors employ none but experienced and skillful workmen, and use the best materials,—therefore they are confident of being able to give as good satisfaction as any establishment in the country.

Goods returned promptly and satisfaction guaranteed. Goods sent for and returned Free of Expense.

DEDHAM DYE HOUSE AND LAUNDRY,
Office, 4 Summer Street, Second Door from Washington St.,
April 13 3mos BOSTON, MASS.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL GEM. By A. HULL.

Those in search of NEW MUSIC for Sabbath Schools will do well to read the following extracts, sent us unsolicited by Clergymen and Superintendents of different denominations:

"The Sabbath School Gem you sent me is really a "Gem." The tunes are pleasing, easy, and have some *soul* in them, the great want in some books of a similar design.

"Middletown, Conn. C. S. HARRINGTON, A.M."

"I have recommended the Sabbath School Gem to a large number of Superintendents and Teachers. In our own school we like the book *more* and *more.* It is admirably adapted to its purpose, and is indeed a perfect little '*Gem.*'

"Bradford. REV. A. COLBURN."

"One hundred Gems have been received and sold. Please send at once twenty-five more. Our school was thriving before, but we already see a new impulse and interest. *We like the Gem.* Yours truly, H. N. GOODWIN, Sup't.

"Collinsville."

Price per hundred: in cloth, $30; in boards, $20; and in paper, $15. Sample copies sent *postpaid* on receipt of 20 cts.

HENRY V. DEGEN,
March 16 3m 23 Cornhill, Boston.

AMALGAM BELLS, AT PRICES WITHIN the reach of every Church, School, Cemetery, Factory or Farm in the land. Their use throughout the United States and Canadas for the past six years has proven them to combine most valuable qualities, among which are TONE, STRENGTH, SONOROUSNESS and DURABILITY OF VIBRATION, unequaled by any other manufacture. Sizes from 50 to 5000 lbs., costing TWO THIRDS LESS than other metal, or 20 cents per pound, at which price I warrant them twelve months. Old bell metal taken in exchange, or bought for cash. Send for a Circular to the Manufacturer,

JOHN B. ROBINSON,
Sept 30 1y No. 30 Dey Street, New York.

PIANO FORTES. T. GILBERT & CO. have removed their Piano-Forte Warerooms from 484 Washington Street to No. 20 Beach Street, where the business will be continued as formerly.

Pianos tuned and repaired by E. FORBS, their oldest and most experienced tuner, in a thorough manner.

Oct 28 1y

VISALT'S ITALIAN HAIR REGENERATOR Is positively not a dye. It is admitted by the highest medical authority to be the only regenerator capable of securing a healthy head of hair. It is to be had of Druggists and Hair Dressers. Depot, United States Hotel, Room 16, Beach Street, Boston. 1m March 2

Advertisements.

3000 TONS COE'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
1000 TONS BRADLEY'S TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

For sale by the manufacturer, W. L. BRADLEY. Sales Office 24 BROAD STREET, BOSTON.

Pamphlets containing testimonials in favor of Coe's Superphosphate of Lime as a Standard Manure, and Bradley's Manual on the Culture and Curing of Tobacco, with Illustrations, can be had by addressing the undersigned.

WM. L. BRADLEY.

☞ Highest Cash prices paid for Bones.

March 16 3mos

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases.

Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building. 1yN18

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.

Accumulation—over $2,500,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.

The whole safely and advantageously invested.

The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.

The greatest risk taken on a life, $15,000.

Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1858, amounted to 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.

Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.

Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.

DIRECTORS.

Willard Phillips, Pres't,	Charles Hubbard,
M. P. Wilder,	Sewell Tappan,
Charles P. Curtis,	George H. Folger,
Thos. A. Dexter,	W. B. Reynolds,
Homer Bartlett,	James S. Amory.
Francis C. Lowell,	

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.
Feb 12 1y

THOS. W. SILLOWAY, CHURCH ARCHITECT. OFFICE, NO. 121 COURT STREET, BOSTON.

Mr. Silloway invites the attention of Societies or Building Committees who anticipate remodeling old, or erecting new churches, to the fact, that during the last twelve years he has had much experience in the erection of large edifices, especially those used for public speaking; having rendered architectural service for the erection of the new State House at Montpelier, Vt., and also for the remodeling or construction of over fifty churches, costing from $2,000 to $40,000 each.

He would be happy to exhibit drawings of the same, and give information on the subject to any desiring his services. Charges moderate, and letters by mail will receive early attention. 1y Sept 30

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN SEWING MACHINES. EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE! Patented Feb. 14th, 1860. Salesroom, 252 Washington Street, Boston.

This Machine is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be SIMPLICITY and PERFECTION COMBINED.

The following are the principal objections urged against Sewing Machines:

1. Excessive fatigue to the operator.
2. Liability to get out of order.
3. Expense, trouble and loss of time in repairing.
4. Incapacity to sew every description of material.
5. Disagreeable noise while in operation.

The Empire Sewing Machine is Exempt from all these Objections.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the LOCK or SHUTTLE STITCH, which will NEITHER RIP nor RAVEL, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nantsook Muslin, with cotton, linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number.

Having neither CAM nor COG WHEEL, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

EMPHATICALLY A NOISELESS MACHINE!

It requires FIFTY PER CENT. less power to drive it than any other Machine in market. A girl twelve years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its strength and WONDERFUL SIMPLICITY of construction, renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is GUARANTEED by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to call and examine this UNRIVALED MACHINE.

But in a more especial manner do we solicit the patronage of
MERCHANT TAILORS,
COACH MAKERS,
HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS,
SHIRT and BOSOM MAKERS,
DRESS MAKERS,
CORSET MAKERS,
GAITER FITTERS,
SHOE BINDERS,
VEST and PANTALOON MAKERS.

Religious and Charitable Institutions will be Liberally Dealt With.

PRICE OF MACHINES, COMPLETE:

No. 1. Family Machine, with Hemmer, Feller, Guage, Braider, and Corder, complete,	$50
No. 2. Small Manufacturing, with Extension Table,	65
No. 3. Large Manufacturing, with Extension Table,	75
No. 4. Large Manufacturing, for Leather, with Rolling Foot and Oil Cup,	8

Agents wanted for all towns and cities in the New England States where Agents are not already established, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

TERMS, invariably cash on delivery.

GEORGE H. ELLIOT, Manager of N. E. Branch Office.
Salesroom 252 Washington Street, Boston.
March 2 4m

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		*Price of Single Boxes—Cents.*
1	*Cures* Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,	25
2	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.,	25
3	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants,	25
4	" Diarrhœa of Children or Adults,	25
5	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic,	25
6	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea,	25
7	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis,	25
8	" Tooth-ache, Face-ache, Neuralgia,	25
9	" Head-aches, Sick Head-aches, Vertigo,	25
10	" Dyspepsia, Weak or Bilious Stomach,	25
11	" Suppressed, Scanty or Painful Periods,	25
12	" Profuse Periods, and Leucorrhea,	25
13	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing,	25
14	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas,	25
15	" Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains,	25
16	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues,	50
17	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding,	50
18	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes,	50
19	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing,	50
20	" Whooping Cough,	50
21	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing,	50
22	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing,	50
23	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling,	50
24	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness,	50
25	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations,	50
26	" Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo,	50
27	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi,	50
28	" Involuntary Discharge and Nervous Debility,	1 00
29	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of Adults or Children,	50
30	" Urinary Incontinence,	50
31	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms,	50
32	" Sufferings at Change of Life, Flushes,	1 00
33	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Vitt,	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco case, and Book, complete,	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book,	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book,	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book,	4 00
Case of Fifteen Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book,	2 00
Case of any Six Boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book,	1 00

Single Boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

CAUTION.—Buy none having F. Humphreys & Co. or Philip Lee on them. All such are old and worthless, or *counterfeits.* All my fresh and genuine medicines have F. Humphreys, M. D., on the bottom of each box.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or the single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, as above, for all forms of disease. 1y Jan 27

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & Co., Boston. 1y Sept 3

NINETEEN YEARS AGO MR. MATHEWS first prepared THE VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye to those usually sold for $1.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the safest composition of its class. It is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

THE VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

THE VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists. Prepared only by

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold St., New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. Price 50 cents

Nov 25 1y

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY, (Established in 1826.)

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-metal, as *material,* always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., (SCALE WAREHOUSE,) 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications.

For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an Illustrated Catalogue. E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
April 13 1y WEST TROY, N. Y.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES. Adopted by the United States Government as the Standard. These Scales are constructed upon an entire new principle, in keeping with the advancement of the age—a combination acknowledged by scientific men to be the most reliable ever applied for weighing purposes.

Every variety of Scales constantly on hand, consisting in part of Railroad, Truck, Depot, Hay, Coal, Cattle, Hopper, Packing, Grain, Furnace, Wool, Wheelbarrow, Warehouse, Grocers', Butchers', Druggists', Family, Chemists', Jewelers', Prescription and Gold Scales. Beams of all sizes. Weights of every description. Old Scales exchanged and repaired. *Every Scale Warranted Accurate.*

Warehouse, Nos. 92 Devonshire and 29 Federal Streets.
Jan 27 6m H. A. DAVIS.

CAMPBELL HOUSE, NO. 6 WILSON'S LANE, (From State Street to Dock Square,) BOSTON.

☞ Meals served at all hours of the day. ☜
Separate Dining and Sitting Rooms for Ladies.
Lodging Rooms by the Day or Week.

A. R. CAMPBELL, (Proprietors,) CHAS. H. COVERLY.
April 13 3mos

Advertisements.

THE U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION would inform the patriotic, the philanthropic and the Christian men and women of the country, of its work and its wants.

It cares for the body and the soul, as did Christ when on earth. By its delegates, who go without pay and from love, hospital stores, home comforts and reading matter are given directly to those who need them, together with such personal ministrations and religious instruction as each case may require—and the Gospel is preached at every opportunity.

In the hospitals, on the battle-fields, and in the camps of the strong and brave, the delegates are welcomed by surgeons, officers and men, and their labors have, in the judgment of those well informed, saved thousands of lives, and been blessed to the conversion of thousands of souls, besides raising the morale of the army and strengthening the links that bind the soldier to his home.

It has the confidence of the Government and all the facilities from it that military exigencies will allow.

Its affairs are managed by business men who give their services. Railroads and telegrams are free to it; the Bible Society gives its publications; but religious reading matter must be purchased, and the demand is far beyond the ability of the Commission to meet it.

The wants of the Commission are men to go as delegates; stores to be distributed by them—money to purchase reading matter.

The aim is to have no large balance in Treasury, but to do at all times what the current contributions shall allow, there being no expensive and complicated system of agencies that a change would injuriously affect.

Money and stores may be sent to GEO. H. STUART, 11 Bank Street, Philadelphia.

In New England, money may be sent to JOSEPH STORY, 112 Tremont Street; Stores to L. P. ROWLAND, 5 Tremont Temple; Letters to CHARLES DEMOND, 4 Court Street, all in Boston.

GEORGE H. STUART,
E. S. JANES,
CHARLES DEMOND,
JOHN P. CROZER,
JAY COOKE,
Executive Committee.

EDWARD S. TOBEY,
JACOB SLEEPER,
JOSEPH STORY,
J. SULLIVAN WARREN,
RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.,
Army Com. Boston Y. M. Chr. Ass. co-operating.

Feb 17 tf

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. CAPITAL...$1,000,000. Designated Depository and Fiscal Agent of the United States, 77 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT LOAN.

By instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 14, 1864, this Bank will receive subscriptions for the NATIONAL 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN, in coupon bonds or registered certificates, redeemable after ten, and payable forty years from date, in coin.

This Loan bears gold interest, payable *semi-annually,* on coupon and registered bonds of $500 and over, and *annually* on bonds of the denominations of 50 and 100 dollars.

In subscribing, parties desiring a full coupon are required to pay the accrued interest from the first of March to the day of subscription, *in coin or in currency by adding fifty per cent. premium.*

The interest on this Loan is payable on the first days of March and September, in each year. The semi-annual coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar bonds, are payable on the first of March.

Remittances may be made in Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, or in drafts, etc., par in this city.

Banks, Bankers and Brokers making their subscriptions through this Bank will be allowed a liberal commission.

Full instructions in regard to denomination and style of Bond (either coupon or registered) should be transmitted.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

CHAS. A. VIALLE, Cashier.
May 18 tf DAVID SNOW, President.

TO LADIES. G. LAMKIN, NO. 5 TREMONT ROW, having bought out the entire manufactory of Augustus Brown, No. 35 Bromfield Street, and secured his services, I am prepared to make all kinds of Boots and Slippers, of the best stock and work, to measure. Mr. Brown would be happy to see all of his old customers, and they may be sure that his work will be done promptly under this new arrangement. Boots and Shoes ready made for Gents, Ladies, Misses and Children, which will be sold at the *lowest prices.*

G. LAMKIN, 5 TREMONT ROW,
May 18 2t Opposite Head of Hanover Street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING STYLES, at J. A. JACKSON'S. A large and choicely selected assortment of

FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
CLOTH HATS AND CAPS,
For Men's and Boys' wear.
101 Court Street, Boston.
May 18 3t

FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES. GENUINE!!!

Accurate, Durable and Convenient.

HAY, COAL, RAILROAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' and Gold SCALES.

Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.

OUR ONLY warehouse in BOSTON is
118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.
April 29 1y FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

KIDDER'S HOMILETICS. A Treatise on Homiletics; designed to illustrate the True Theory and Practice of Preaching the Gospel. By Daniel P. Kidder, D.D., 1 Vol., 12mo., 495 pp. Price $1.50.

"The design of this volume is to aid clerical students and junior ministers of the Gospel in preparing for their life-work."

JAMES P. MAGEE, N. E. Methodist Depository,
May 18 6t 5 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

IT WILL NOT WASH OUT. TARRANT'S INDELIBLE INK. For Marking LINEN, MUSLIN, SILK, &c. By years of use has proved itself

THE BEST,
MOST PERMANENT,
MOST RELIABLE

Marking Ink in the World.

Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., 278 Greenwich Street, New York.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. 1y Nov 4

TRY THE GREAT HUMOR REMEDY: A Combination of Roots and Barks possessing powers hitherto unknown to Medical Science, and which eradicate every taint of Disease from the System.

HOWARD'S VEGETABLE CANCER AND CANKER SYRUP.

In this preparation the public are offered the most powerful remedy extant.

It has cured CANCERS after the patients have been given up incurable by many physicians.

It has cured CANKER in its worst forms in hundreds of cases.

It has always cured SALT RHEUM when a trial has been given it, a disease that every one knows is very troublesome and exceedingly difficult to cure.

ERYSIPELAS always yields to its power, as many who have experienced its benefits do testify.

It has cured SCROFULA in hundreds of cases, many of them of the most aggravated character.

It cures KING'S EVIL.

It has cured many cases of SCALD HEAD.

TUMORS have been removed by it in many instances in which their removal has been pronounced impossible, excepting by a surgical operation.

ULCERS of the most malignant type have been healed by its use.

It has cured many cases of NURSING SORE MOUTH, when all other remedies have failed to benefit.

FEVER SORES of the worst kind have been cured by it.

SCURVY has been cured by it in every case in which it has been used, and they are many.

It removes WHITE SWELLING with a certainty no other medicine ever has.

It speedily removes from the face all BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, &c., which, though not very painful, perhaps, are extremely unpleasant to have.

It has been used in EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, and never fails to benefit the patient.

NEURALGIA, in its most distressing forms, has been cured by it when no other remedy could be found to meet the case.

It has cured JAUNDICE in many severe cases.

It has proved very efficacious in the treatment of PILES, an extremely painful disease.

DYSPEPSIA, which is often caused by humor, has been cured by it in numerous instances.

In FEMALE WEAKNESSES, SUPPRESSIONS, IRREGULARITIES and Diseases peculiar to their sex, it has been found a most potent remedy.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY from whatever cause, the Syrup can be relied upon as a most efficient aid.

It is a most certain cure for RICKETS, a disease common to children.

Its efficacy in all diseases originating in a depraved state of the blood or other fluids of the body is unsurpassed.

Its effects upon the system are truly astonishing, and almost beyond belief to one who has not witnessed them.

This Syrup, will as certainly cure the diseases for which it is recommended as a trial is given it, and the cure will be permanent, as it, by its wonderful searching power, entirely eradicates the disease from the system.

The afflicted have only to try it to become convinced of what we may say in regard to it, and to find relief from their sufferings.

PRICE, $1 per Bottle—or $5 for Six Bottles.

Prepared by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. JAMES O. BOYLE & CO., (Successors to Redding & Co.,) 8 State Street, Boston, Proprietors, to whom all orders should be addressed—and by all Dealers in Patent Medicines. 1yeow July 29.

PARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. HODGES, Agent for the New England States.

These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, and more *simple, easily learned,* and *operated* than any others in use. They will *hem, fell, stitch, run, bind* and *gather,* in the most superior manner; sewing from two ordinary spools the finest muslin or heaviest cloth with equal facility, using either silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam as elastic as the fabric used. PRICE, FORTY DOLLARS.

SALESROOM, NO. 106 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.

May 11

ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world. It is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Herald has never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and East Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at $2.00 per year, *invariably in advance.*

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the *Editor,* and letters on business should be addressed to the *Agent.*

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

☞ We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers *in full,* and the name of the *Post Office* to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

PRINTED BY FRANKLIN RAND.